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CHERVOV ON SOVIET-U.S. MISSILE RATIO, BALANCE

LD141628 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (DPA)--Soviet Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov has announced countermeasures, "but at a higher level," in the event of NATO deploying almost 600 new American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The general, a member of the Soviet General Staff, responding to the communique on the Brussels NATO Council meeting, said that according to NOVOSTI the Soviet Union had not upset the existing balance by modernizing its nuclear missiles. The total number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles had not been increased by a single unit. On the contrary, their number had decreased.

Regarding the ratio of the nuclear explosive power of medium-range missiles in Europe, he said NATO has a superiority of about 1 and 1/2 to 1. The replacement of old missiles by the SS-20 has not given the Soviet Union superiority in this field. The total destructive power of warheads of the Soviet medium-range missiles had decreased rather than increased.

U.S. MANEUVERING OVER ARMS TALKS ISSUE CRITICIZED

LD141451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "At Washington's Bidding"]

[Text] The very same day that U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig announced at the NATO Council session in Rome the "intention to begin talks with the Soviet Union within the SALT framework" concerning medium-range missiles, another high-ranking figure--E. Meese, adviser to the head of the White House--spoke in Washington. From the U.S. viewpoint, he declared categorically, "There exists no legal or moral obligation to observe the provisions of the SALT I and II treaties"--the very treaties on the limitation of strategic offensive arms that bear the signatures of U.S. Presidents. Moreover, Meese emphasized: "We do not believe that SALT II must be a deterrent factor."

This is not the first time that the world public has encountered contradictory and sometimes even mutually exclusive statements by representatives of the Washington administration. Reagan himself was recently forced to admit that his right hand frequently does not know what his other hand is doing, which he called "very right," alluding to the conservatism of members of his administration. But in this instance the contradictoriness of the statements by Haig and Meese was only apparent. In essence they both came out from the very same positions. These are the positions of the U.S. ruling circles, which are gambling on military force and seeking to restore American imperialism's shaken influence in the international arena and to strengthen still further their leading positions among the NATO allies.

The thing is that the U.S. ruling circles are seriously alarmed at the growing movement of people opposed to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. The strength of public opposition to the U.S. and NATO nuclear missile plans is evidenced, in particular, by the recent decision of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land organization of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, which demanded the rejection of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

People on the other side of the ocean saw this protest movement as a threat to their plans to turn the territory of a number of West European countries into a bridgehead for launching a nuclear missile war against the USSR and the other socialist community states. At the same time people in the United States began to fear that the governments of NATO countries, which had assured the peoples that the plans for "upgrading" the bloc's nuclear arms were inseparably linked with talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, would be forced under pressure of public opinion to abandon those plans, for so far Washington has shunned not only those talks but even a discussion of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Those initiatives, supplemented in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's subsequent speeches, made a profound impression on the international public, for they accord with the fundamental vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. Even the particularly bourgeois French newspaper LE MATIN was forced to point out that "examination of the Soviet proposals accords with the allies' interests more than the struggle to achieve military superiority."

At the just ended Rome session of the NATO Council--the North Atlantic bloc's supreme political organ--Haig had to try to extricate himself and, at the same time, to twist his partners' arms. He surrounded the U.S. "intention" to begin talks with the USSR with reservations which essentially reduce it to naught. The promise of talks was made in very general terms and their implementation was deferred and linked to an inadmissable demand on the Soviet Union regarding its "conduct in the international arena." Yet Haig should be well aware that the USSR advocates the immediate commencement of talks without any prior conditions.

Why, then, did Haig need all these maneuvers over talks? The ins and outs were revealed by the American commentator B. Gwertzman. He wrote that although U.S.-USSR talks on medium-range weapons in Europe "will hardly produce direct results, they are necessary for West Germany and other West European countries to justify the deployment of a new generation of American missiles."

That is the crux of the matter! The Western press makes it unambiguously clear that, despite all the fine assurances, the promised talks will not begin until the United States made the appropriate political and technical preparations to deploy its new missiles in Europe. It is proposed to conduct the talks themselves, if they even begin, in such a way as to prolong them until the moment when all 572 American missiles are set up in position and targeted on the Soviet Union.

The maneuvers undertaken by the U.S. secretary of state at the NATO Council's Rome session with a view to making the allies go along with the American policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc were supplemented by direct pressure exerted on the allies by Washington's representatives. On the eve of the session American Senator J. Biden threateningly declared: "In the end we will find a way to call to account any NATO member country." R. Allen, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, warned quite unceremoniously that opposition to NATO's "arms upgrading" plans might adversely affect the United States' attitude toward its partners.

The U.S. partners, satisfied with the verbal statement of the White House's intention to enter into talks with the USSR, dutifully obeyed Washington's diktat. In the final communique of the NATO Council session they made unsubstantiated demands on the socialist countries and, above all, the Soviet Union, burying the principle of equality and identical security in oblivion. Seeking to confirm at all costs the decision to deploy new American missiles in West Europe, the United States and its allies turned down the Soviet proposal to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons.

The participants in the Rome session formulated a program for the development of the arms race in Europe and other parts of the world. They outlined measures openly for the first time to coordinate action aimed at intensifying the penetration of Asian and African developing countries and putting pressure on them and to create a force for military intervention outside NATO's zone of activity. These plans, it is true, were outlined only in a general form in Rome. The details are to be discussed by the NATO countries' defense ministers, at a series of conferences of the bloc's military organs, which will be held in Brussels starting Monday.

The documents of the NATO Council's Rome session attest once again that the U.S. administration is the chief pioneer of the arms race and a champion of the policy of increasing international tension.

The world public is once again being convinced that it is not the Soviet Union that is the source of the threat to the peoples of Europe, as the authors of the Rome communique try to maintain. The source of the real threat is Washington's military policy and its specific military programs. Approximately 450 such programs have already been outlined, according to AP. They are designed to create material preconditions for the implementation of the Pentagon's military strategy, which does not rule out either preparations to unleash small and big wars involving conventional weapons or the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war according to Presidential Directive 59.

Calls are already beginning to be made in the United States for a further buildup of American nuclear missile weapons in Europe above the ceiling of 572 units established within the NATO framework. Citing a representative of the U.S. Congress, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY quotes his words: "There is no explanation or justification for deploying only ground-based theater nuclear weapons. We must also deploy air-launched and sea-based cruise missiles." Targets are being outlined for the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the "Warsaw Pact zone." Measures are being considered and are partly already being implemented to build up American tactical nuclear weapons in Europe in order, as the same magazine writes, "to change substantially the overall nuclear equilibrium in a short time."

However, the U.S. militarist programs are aimed at increasing the Pentagon's military potential not only in Europe. "U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declares that "U.S. interests are of a global nature" and that Washington's military policy should be viewed in a "global context." Flouting all international norms, Weinberger recognizes one sole right--the right to force--and claims supremacy on a worldwide scale. Returning to European affairs and to NATO bloc affairs after these global soarings, the Pentagon chief depicts relations with the allies as follows: The cornerstone of American policy is the formulation of a rational distribution of the military burden so that the partners in the bloc can increase their contribution to the West's defense along with the United States. As the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU pointed out, "Washington expects the Europeans to increase their budgets by somewhat more than the previously stipulated 3 percent." It is in precisely this direction that Weinberger will be working at the upcoming session of the NATO Military Planning Committee.

The peoples are seeing increasingly clearly the aggressive essence of the U.S. and NATO plans. If the governments of the countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc humbly bow to Washington's diktat, then the peoples of those countries will step up their struggle against the dangerous designs of the transatlantic ruling circles.

REPORTED PLANS FOR NEW U.S. ICBM SYSTEM NOTED

LD150448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] New York, 14 May (TASS)--The United States, which is gripped by a militaristic frenzy, is escalating its military preparations, which are a great threat to international peace and security. Quoting "officials" within the U.S. administration, news agencies report that the White House is currently considering plans for the manufacture and deployment within the United States of a new system of ICBMs capable of carrying nuclear warheads. It is intended as an "addition" to the system of MX strategic mobile-based missiles. The militarists are planning to include 3,000 missiles in the latest program.

The agencies say that intensive work to develop the new system of mass destruction weapons will begin in the very near future. The Pentagon strategists have now won broad support from the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Informed sources say that the system of intercontinental nuclear missiles will be "less vulnerable than the MX," the agencies point out.

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VIENNA TALKS RESUME; GDR ENVOY HITS NATO DECISIONS

LD141938 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 May, TASS--Nineteen countries of East and West resumed deliberation after the spring recess at the Hofbourg Palace in Vienna today of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The head of the GDR delegation Andre Wieland, and the head of the Canadian delegation D. Rees, spoke at the first plenary meeting of the 24th round.

Ambassador A. Viland of the German Democratic Republic, said at a press conference that the new round of talks began at a memorable moment. He said the recent 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany fully supported the peace programme adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and, for its part, stressed the significance of further efforts to stop the arms race, to preserve and deepen detente. The steps made by the socialist countries along those lines acquired special significance in present-day conditions when influential circles in the West again gambled on confrontation and on attaining military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states, when the NATO countries were starting a new round of the arms race.

The recent decisions of the Rome session of the NATO Council left no doubt that all the efforts of that organization were subordinated to the task of deploying qualitatively new U.S. missile systems in Western Europe intended for a nuclear war, and to the realisation of large-scale long-term programmes of building up conventional armaments. In this connection, said the representative of the GDR, the attempts of Western countries to emasculate the essence of the mandate of the Vienna talks elaborated in 1973 and to adjust it to their selfish political goals was becoming more and more obvious. As to the socialist countries, they consistently defended the mandate of the talks agreed upon by all the parties.

The principles underlying it are a reflection of the results of the process of detente, create the necessary prerequisites for successful and fruitful talks. It ensures a broad framework for fresh initiatives and reasonable compromises, blocks ways for attempts at securing unilateral military advantages.

The delegations of the socialist countries, Andre Wieland went on to say, have come to Vienna with the firm intention to contribute to the progress of the talks. The constructive proposals with due regard for the stand of the Western side, which were tabled by them, open up a real opportunity for concluding a first agreement without any procrastination. They contain decisions concerning the volume of Soviet and American troop cuts, collective "freezing" of the numerical strength of the troops of the other direct participants, a reduction of arms and other key components of the agreement on the first stage, that are clear-cut and acceptable to both sides.

The socialist countries have proposed a pragmatic way out of the impasse of figures, which has been artifically created by the West. They are profoundly convinced that the first agreement could be concluded on the basis of the official figures on the numerical strength of the troops, which were exchanged by the parties to the talks in 1980, or the sides could place on record in the agreement a contractual commitment, under which the numerical strength of the armed forces of both sides remaining in the area will not be increased in the period between the two stages.

The attainment of the first agreements in Vienna, the head of the GDR delegation said in conclusion, would have a salutary effect on the present complex international situation, would be a practical contribution to curbing the arms race.

WARSAW TREATY'S 26TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Marshal Kulikov at Meeting

LD142228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization was held in Moscow on 14 May. The meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. In the existing international situation, he said, the new peace-loving initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Brezhnev have evoked a tremendous public response. These proposals open up additional opportunities for a halt to the armaments race and an improvement in the international climate. In the solution of these urgent tasks an important role belongs to the Warsaw Treaty Organization which has for 26 years been a reliable barrier to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

Shishlin Comment

LD141454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 14 May 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary: "A Treaty in the Name of Security and Peace"]

[Text] Hello comrades. The 26th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is not a round-number jubilee, so to speak. But it is a jubilee. This jubilee is always a reason for looking back at the past, assessing the present and thinking about the future. The date of birth of the Warsaw Treaty is 1955. It was created in response to the formation of the North Atlantic bloc and the inclusion in the North Atlantic bloc of West Germany which, at the time, was busily remilitarizing. But the reason for the formation of the North Atlantic bloc, we can now talk of as past history. This bloc was oriented toward pressure against the young socialist world, and certainly the builders of the North Atlantic bloc and its strategists calculated that the North Atlantic bloc would permit the establishment on the European Continent of U.S. hegemony and the squeezing, if not the destruction, of the socialist world.

But, as is known, these calculations were frustrated by the march of time; but not so much by the march of time. It came about that the strength of the North Atlantic bloc found itself against another strength, and this strength was precisely concentrated in the Warsaw Treaty and was a certain type of shield for the socialist world which also allowed the countries of socialism confidently and calmly to engage in creative work.

If one were merely to limit oneself to the fact that in the past the Warsaw Treaty Organization concentrated its efforts on strengthening the defense capability of the socialist world, such a limitation would quite simply be untrue. The Warsaw Treaty, from the very beginning, was an organization of a military-political nature, and the political side of its activity played and is playing no less a role than the defense side.

The active foreign policy of the socialist countries, and in addition the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries, to a great extent helped change the political climate of Europe for the better. The turnabout of Europe toward detente is to a decisive degree connected with the activity of the Warsaw Treaty in the seventies. And the fabric of peaceful cooperation which is easily seen in the political life of the European Continent was to a large extent woven thanks to the purposeful foreign policy actions of the countries of socialism which belong to the Warsaw Treaty.

The Warsaw Treaty can chalk up to its credit quite a few valuable major initiatives which facilitated the dialogue between countries belonging to differing social systems. On the credit side of the Warsaw Treaty are quite a few big ideas connected with the approach to solving the problem of limiting and halting the arms race, and, no less substantial, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty always unfailingly adopt an attitude of solidarity with the forces of national liberation and the forces of social progress, although, of course, the Warsaw Treaty was and remains a regional organization, and its activity is locked within the European Continent.

As for the present Warsaw Treaty, in the present day in the life of this organization, considering that it has reached its 26th anniversary, one can perhaps pose the question: Could it be that the Warsaw Treaty Organization will cease to exist? Such a future is not negated by the participants of the Warsaw Treaty. Moreover the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty have more than once proposed the simultaneous dissolution of both the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Treaty. As a first step they have proposed the elimination of the military organization of the two blocs. They also proposed something else: to adopt a decision on the nonextension either of NATO or of the Warsaw Treaty. But this obviously does not suit the NATO participants, and the only conductor of this bloc--the United States.

In talking about the present, one must pay close attention to the recent session of the NATO Council. The vigils which were held by the NATOites in the Italian and Belgian capitals show that the most timed constructive notes in the NATO documents are drowned in the striving of the bloc's participants to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union and over the Warsaw Treaty. The sum total of NATO decisions comes down to a flexing of the organization's military muscles. The political scheme is also fairly simple and easy to see through. It was imparted by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary. He adheres to the idea that NATO and the United States should be ready to conduct a lengthy nonnuclear war against the Warsaw Treaty Organization or the Soviet Union in some third area away from Europe.

Well, this is what Weinberger says, but in essence the NATOites are being asked to share the gendarme functions which the United States has appropriated for itself in today's political reality. And this present time shows the extreme necessity for strengthening the Warsaw Treaty Organization both on the political and the defense levels. Here lies the justification for the decisions of the participants in the Warsaw Treaty, aimed at intensifying the peace-loving foreign policy of the countries of socialism on the basis of the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, and at the same time their determination to maintain their defense abilities at the necessary level.

I think that the 26th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization permits us to say that the Warsaw Treaty, which has played a profound, positive role in improving the European, and indeed the international, situation in the past, which is at present playing a role as a factor of stabilization, a factor not allowing the situation to get out of control, will in the future be able to continue this same constructive line and play a decisive role in ensuring that the good legacy of the seventies, the legacy of detente, will not only not be nullified by a dramatic course of events but will be enriched and multiplied by the joint efforts of the countries of socialism in the field of peace, in the field of peaceful cooperation.

The Soviet Union, our friends and our partners, are by no means (?wrapped up in) a fruitless and unproductive exchange of reciprocal accusations. The Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty are firmly in favor of improving the European and international atmosphere, and this desire for peace, this determination to conduct a constructive line in international affairs was most tellingly confirmed in the recent Kiev speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The choice of the Soviet Union, and it can also be said, the choice of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, was made 26 years ago. It is a choice for the benefit of peace.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD141650 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--the 99th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee ended here today. Taking part in the meeting were CEMA delegations, headed by deputy heads of government, and a delegation of Yugoslavia.

The reports, which are to be submitted for the coming 35th meeting of the CEMA session, and other issues of economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CEMA COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD141431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 3

[Article by M. Mikhaylov under the rubric "Horizons of Integration": "Sign of the Times"]

[Text] The seventies were an important milestone in the Socialist community's sociopolitical and economic life. The CEMA countries' national income increased 66 percent in the period 1971 through 1980 and their industrial output increased 84 percent. In terms of growth rates, the fraternal countries approximately doubled that of the developed capitalist states.

The past decade proceeded under the sign of qualitative advances in the structure and technical standard of production. The fraternal countries' economic strategy is aimed at precisely that. It provides for the national economy's turn toward intensification.

Touching on the tasks facing the Soviet Union in the current decade, at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to complete the transition to a predominantly intensive path of development. Similar tasks were set by the congresses of the other CEMA countries' communist and workers parties.

The Slogan Is Scientific and Technical Progress

Industrial tests on a new welding robot began recently at the (Nobas) plant in the GDR. This will make it possible to reduce manual labor in many sectors and considerably increase labor productivity.

Not long before this an international collective of specialists "put to the test" two new minicomputer models produced in Cuba. They were developed within the framework of the intergovernment commission for the socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of computer technology.

These instances are a sign of the times, a manifestation of the CEMA countries' unified course toward the maximum use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and on this basis the retooling of the entire national economy. This applies above all to the base sectors of machine building and energy, metallurgy and the chemical industry.

It is no accident that "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" provide for accelerated growth of the sectors which are revolutionizing the entire national economy.

A system of measures to supply enterprises with sophisticated equipment is also envisaged by the congresses of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties. In Romania, for instance, special attention is paid to boosting the production of electronic and electrical engineering automation facilities, specialized and multipurpose machine tools, and modern manufacturing equipment and installations. In terms of growth rates machine-tool building, control and automation facilities and computers rank first in the GDR.

In all these spheres close cooperation has been set up among the CEMA countries. In the sphere of computer technology, for instance, it began in 1969. By that time the Soviet Union already had a developed electronics industry. Fulfilling its international duty, it generously shared and continues to share its achievements with its friends. And this is giving them the opportunity to develop a new, highly effective sector. Today their collective efforts have assimilated the series output of first- and second-generation computers in the standardized "Ryad" system, a system of minicomputers, and about 300 types of other computer facilities.

In-depth division of labor has been set up between the CEMA countries in other sectors of their national economies, particularly in machine building. Over 120 multilateral agreements, including agreements in this sphere, have been signed on the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs.

Production concentration and sharing makes it possible sharply to increase the series nature of production and hence its profitability and helps to improve machines' quality and technical standard. Therefore, as the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, our own party and the other fraternal parties are seeking to turn the coming two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation between the socialist countries.

Practice shows that the fraternal countries achieve the greatest successes in creating modern highly economical equipment when they resolve questions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation not separately, each one on its own, but together. And this was mentioned at the recent congresses of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties.

Harmoniously Combining....

As is well known, electricity, oil and gas, coal, iron ore and other types of fuel and raw materials are essential to the normal functioning of any economic organism. That is why the fraternal countries seek to put all their available resources into economic circulation.

However, the majority of the fraternal countries do not have adequate natural resources. Therefore, while making maximum use of their own raw material and fuel resources, they are developing cooperation with their CEMA partners on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

Great significance here attaches to collaboration with the USSR. In 1976-80 the Soviet Union supplied the other socialist community countries with 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 370 million tons of oil, 88 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and so forth. As a result the European CEMA countries have the same per capita supply of energy sources as the industrially developed capitalist countries of the Common Market.

That is today. But what are the prospects for tomorrow and the more remote future, and what is being done to that end?

The most important path for the further development of fuel and energy facilities at the present stage is the construction of power stations operating on nuclear fuel. Under the multilateral agreement signed at the CEMA session in 1979, with the USSR's technical assistance the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia are setting up cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations. Thanks to this, in the current decade a number of atomic power stations will be installed in the European CEMA countries and Cuba, saving approximately 75 million tons of standard fuel a year.

Integration construction sites are of special significance for resolving fuel and energy and raw material problems. One of these is the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant. The first section of this giant of the wood-chemistry industry was commissioned on the eve of 1981. This year it is planned to commission the entire establishment. Youth detachments from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Poland worked here alongside Soviet workers and engineering and technical workers.

...Albertirsa. Just a few years ago few people had heard of this little place in Hungary. Yet today it is the world-famous "terminus" of an integration-based main power line which starts in the Ukrainian city of Vinnitsa. Thanks to the installation of this enterprise, the flow of energy from the Soviet Union to the CEMA countries has increased by over 6 billion kilowatt-hours per year.

People frequently ask: But are these establishments effective from a purely economic viewpoint? The answer is given by the calculations of specialists in the fraternal countries. Thus, the amount of natural gas which the GDR receives via the Soyuz pipeline is the equivalent of the energy generated by 20 million tons of lignite. Its extraction and processing would cost the country 2.5 times as much as its share in the installation of the trans-European main gas pipeline.

Integration projects are also effective for the Soviet Union. Thus, the throughput capacity of, for instance, the Soyuz gas pipeline is 28 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. Some 15.5 billion cubic meters are supplied to the fraternal countries. The remainder of this valuable raw material is used for the needs of the Soviet national economy. Important significance also attaches to the fact that through the fraternal countries' proportional participation the Soviet Union receives not only machinery and equipment but also consumer goods.

Today the CEMA countries have achieved such a high standard of economic development that they achieve the best results by pooling their efforts and intensifying the international socialist division of labor. Speaking of this sign of the times, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress: "It is impossible to imagine now the confident development of a particular socialist country or its successful solution of problems like, for instance, the supply of energy resources and raw materials and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology without ties with the other fraternal countries."

WORLD REACTION TO BREZHNEV KIEV SPEECH CITED

LD141545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Ardent Call for Peace"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial unveiling of the memorial complex in the Hero City of Kiev is the center of attention for the foreign mass information media. The press, radio and television of various countries are giving detailed information about this speech, paying special attention to the passionate appeal heard in it for peace, the preservation of detente, the prevention of a new world war and the triumph of reason over madness.

Under the headline "The USSR's Might Serves and Will Continue To Serve Peace," the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO publishes L.I. Brezhnev's speech, stressing that the Soviet Union will continue to wage a persistent struggle to reduce the pitch of tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development.

From the high bank of the Dnepr L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, again issued an ardent plea for reason in defense of man's supreme asset and right--in defense of life and peace, another Bulgarian newspaper, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, writes in an editorial. The Soviet leader's graphic words are new testimony to the consistency of the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving policy and its foreign policy program enriched and developed by the 26th congress. On the day of the Soviet people's victory over Fascist Germany they were uttered by a communist and soldier who lived through all the fiery days of the war. His speech displays the USSR's firm will to defend detente.

"The Soviet Union is fulfilling the peace program"--that is the headline under which the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG publishes L.I. Brezhnev's speech. As the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet State emphasized, the newspaper writes, the recent CPSU Congress confirmed that peace is the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's international policy. People have called the package of initiatives advanced by this congress a peace program for the eighties.

Commenting on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, GDR radio stresses that the Soviet Union cannot be intimidated by any threats. The Soviet Union's most sacred duty is to safeguard its security and the security of its allies, to safeguard reliable peace for the Soviet people.

In his profoundly reasoned and realistic statements, the MONTSAME agency stresses in its commentary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, has given a precise and clear answer to the burning questions of the international situation and has unambiguously warned the new U.S. administration and its allies regarding the extremely dangerous consequences of their new escalation of the arms race with a view to achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Stating that the Soviet Union is an opponent, not a supporter, of the arms race, L.I. Brezhnev stated that the Kremlin advocates broad dialogue with the West with a view to easing tension, the Washington POST writes. However, the Soviet leader warned the West that the USSR will find a swift and effective response to any challenge from bellicose imperialism.

The NBC television news program opened its evening broadcast with a report on L.I. Brezhnev's speech at Kiev at the unveiling of the memorial complex. The program's introducer stressed that the Soviet leader "again called for the continuation of East-West dialogue."

An AFP report giving a detailed account of L.I. Brezhnev's speech notes: The leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet state made a new appeal to the United States and other Western countries to hold a detailed dialogue, stating that any constructive idea would always meet with understanding from the USSR. Wherever these talks are held, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, and to whatever problem they are devoted, we have put foremost and will continue to put foremost the interests of peace and peaceful coexistence.

In recent years, Sweden's DANGENS NYHETER, Scandinavia's largest newspaper, writes, the USSR has advanced a whole series of proposals aimed at achieving disarmament yet to this day it has received no clear reply from the West. Thus, for instance, the United States gave no reply to the Soviet proposal to hold a new summit meeting between the two countries' leaders. And yet--and this emerges clearly from L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Kiev--scarcely ever before has there been such an ardent need for bold and honest attempts aimed at implementing confidence-building measures between states in the international arena.

"The CPSU Central Committee general secretary again calls for East-West dialogue," "An Appeal for Dialogue To Reduce Armaments," "The Soviet Union Welcomes Peace Talks"--it was under such headlines that the Tokyo newspapers published reports of L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Kiev. The Soviet leader, YOMIURI writes, stressed his determination to continue the policy of relaxation of tension and stated that the Soviet Union's might would never be directed toward harming people.

Guillermo Castro, member of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission, assessed the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as an impassioned appeal for peace and the prevention of a new world war. While the land of the soviets, led by Lenin's glorious party, is doing everything to ease international tension and preserve detente and ensure its further development, he said, the most aggressive forces of imperialism are thinking only of how to wreck detente and place the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection exceptional topicality attaches to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words that "rebuffing the policy of the loves of military adventures and advocating the consolidation of peace--today that means coming to the defense of the very life of mankind, to the defense of everything great, noble and priceless created by people over the millenia."

USSR EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE ON AIRPORT INCIDENT

LD141354 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Washington, 14 May, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The USSR Embassy in the USA held a press-conference, at which American and foreign journalists were briefed on the real facts in connection with the provocation staged by the American authorities against a Soviet passenger plane in the international airport of Washington on May 12.

The text of the note of protest by the Soviet Government to the Government of the USA was read out to the correspondents. The note resolutely condemns the bandit operation of the American authorities.

Representatives of the embassy, consulate and Aeroflot answered numerous questions of correspondents, who were trying to find out why the American authorities staged such an impudent provocation in violation of all standards of international law.

As the White House and the State Department made a number of statements for the press, which can be interpreted only as a clumsy attempt at misleading public and justifying this extremely crude violation of international law, Soviet representatives spoke in detail on what had happened in fact.

The White House and the State Department claimed, for example, that the U.S. Customs Service had committed this act of unlawful seizure of the Soviet plane on its own initiative. This claim is in conflict with the facts. A group of FBI agents, whose head gave his name as William Rudman, took part in the seizure and search of the plane. William Rudman openly said that his group was acting "on orders from above". Even D. Fischer, a spokesman for the State Department, was forced to admit that the provocation had been sanctioned by the State Department an hour before the attack against the plane. Two protests of the Soviet Embassy to Robert German, director of the administration for the affairs of the Soviet Union of the State Department, and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistance secretary of state, which were made during the seizure of the plane, were disregarded by the American side. All this leaves no doubt that the act of terrorism had been officially sanctioned and carried out by the U.S. administration, which is fully responsible for it.

American officials also claim that diplomatic immunity had not been violated, and that the diplomatic luggage had not been rummaged. This is also a lie, the whole luggage, including the luggage of Soviet diplomats, was thrown out of the plane onto the airfield, impudently opened up or cut with knives and rummaged. A part of the luggage was damaged and even stolen. And this was done in spite of the fact that the representative of the Soviet Consular Department, who was in place of the provocation, specially warned the American agents who carried out the search, that there was diplomatic luggage aboard the plane. [sentence as received] In answer to this, leader of the group of raiders Rudman, said that he had been ordered to rummage the whole luggage without exception.

The claim by the U.S. officials that the American agents did not remain in the plane alone and that during the search they were allegedly permanently accompanied by members of the crew of the plane is a lie. On the contrary, the raiders pushed the crew members out of the cockpit, using crude force, and remained in it alone for a long time. Over that time, as was found out later, they opened up switchboard panels and rummaged about in the equipment, which could create a threat to the safety of flight.

The claim by the U.S. side that as a result of the piratic operation some "articles of defence significance" prohibited for export had been confiscated is an utter lie. But what has been confiscated as a result of the search? In the first place, spares for the navigation system, which Aeroflot planes must, for that matter, use according to American laws in their flights to the USA. The spares had been once purchased by Aeroflot and were brought from Moscow to the USA for guarantee repairs and then shipped back. Also confiscated were spares to the American equipment worth 55 dollars, which were purchased earlier.

It must be noted, as the newspaper New York TIMES points out today, that representatives of the Norden Systems company, which permanently services the navigation equipment taken away from the Soviet plane, and the U.S. Commerce Department confirmed that the whole of that cargo had been correctly registered and that the department had itself issued a licence for the carriage of radio navigation equipment." [quotation mark as received]

The cargo had been at the U.S. Customs for several days, which checked it and issued a permit for loading. There were appropriate papers in conformity with the rules and provisions in effect in the USA for all the articles, which were confiscated during the search.

All these facts are fresh proof of the fact that the U.S. administration deliberately staged a provocative piratic raid against the Soviet plane in order to further complicate relations between the two countries.

Incident 'Premeditated'

LD141950 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 14 May 81

[TASS commentator Leonid Zhegalov: "On Washington's Outrageous Provocation"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--International public starts some or other noisy campaign, it seeks to place its own fault at the door of others.

It was so with the demagogic campaign concerning the "human rights", the campaign as a result of which its masterminds landed in pillory. The same happens with the present "crusade" against so-called international terrorism. The participants in this "crusade", talking about the origins of the national liberation movements from the positions of bellicose imperialism are thus trying to distract the attention of the world public from their own gangster sorties in the foreign policy that are regarded by certain persons in Washington as the way to settle international problems.

The outrageous provocation in Washington concerning a Soviet passenger plane is another evidence of this approach to international relations. It combined two aspects of the foreign policy of the USA, terror and violence that have been made state policy.

This conclusion is so obvious for any unbiased person that representatives of the White House, and following them, those of the State Department yesterday hastened to claim that leaders of the U.S. Government are uninvolved in the provocation that was staged in the United States and made an attempt to create the impression that it is the customs officials of the Washington airport that made the initiative. But the premeditated nature of this action, the fact that it was sanctioned by high authorities is as apparent as it is outrageous. A representative of the State Department admitted that he had no information about the nature of the cargo that "caused suspicion". There was no such cargo if only for the fact that the entire cargo that was to be examined in accordance with international rules had earlier been examined by the U.S. Customs house and its transportation had been allowed.

What was then the reason for interfering with the take off of the plane on whose board were citizens of the USSR and of other states? A representative of the State Department said that the plane was due to take off at 17 hours. The customs officials made a telephone call at 16 hours and announced their intention to examine the cargo of the Soviet plane. But why examination? The cargo has already been examined. So it is clear that the sanction to this piratic action was given by persons of a higher ranking than customs officials and that they acted with the knowledge of representatives of the still higher echelon of the U.S. administration, for representative of the White House declared that President Reagan was aware of the incident.

Question about ordinary decency of the U.S. leadership in relations among states that recognize each other arises in this matter. The point is that arbitrariness continued despite the fact that the Soviet Embassy addressed the leaders of the State Department with the demand to end lawlessness and terror with regard to the plane and its crew.

It is not the first time that the U.S. authorities stage provocations against Aeroflot.

Though different pretexts are chosen, these provocations have the same character which is seen in the series of terroristic actions against foreign institutions in the United States and diplomatic representatives of a number of states of the United Nations, in the patronising of the air pirates Brazinskas. And this time the cynical flouting of the norms of international law is manifested not in the encouragement of bandit sorties but in an outright act of international terrorism which has been officially sanctioned by the authorities.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. POLICY OF 'CONFRONTATION'

LD141513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "Deception and Self-Deception"]

[Text] In the 100 or so days that Ronald Reagan's administration has been in power in Washington, the United States has again managed to show itself to be a country of extremes. Let us take just two of them. On the one hand there was the inability to ensure the U.S. President's SECURITY [in boldface] in the very center of the U.S. capital. On the other, the reusable space craft Columbia was launched and returned safely and SECURELY [in boldface] to earth. These are the most extreme points of the current, so to speak, U.S. scale, which neither ceases to amaze nor alarm the whole world.

But, ultimately, the face which the United States shows the outside world is primarily its external aspect, its foreign policy--and the issue of dangers and security is not off the agenda here, either. Has the world become more dangerous or more secure since the new men came to power in the largest capitalist state?

Before coming to office, Secretary of State Haig reiterated many times that in its foreign policy the new administration would pursue three principles--consistency, reliability and balance. What these mean was not specified at the time. But now the three principles have been forgotten, which proves once again how short-lived the various general declarations are. U.S. commentators no longer write about principles but about practice--the practice of confusion in U.S. foreign policy. They write that a great deal of bellicose, hard rhetoric is being given out by the new administration's representatives but that there is no foreign policy as such. The confusion even concerned the question of who specifically is creating and implementing U.S. foreign policy. Remembering the in-fighting between Vance and Brzezinski, Haig originally asserted that henceforth the United States would expound its course to its partners, friends and enemies with one voice, that of Haig speaking on behalf of President Reagan. But in the 100 or so days which have passed, the secretary of state has managed to lose both political weight and his former confidence. The circle of the new president's old and close friends believed that Haig had gone too far and that he must be restrained. Consequently an even greater multitude of voices has emerged expounding U.S. foreign policy than under Carter and no one knows whose word is more authoritative--Haig's or Defense Secretary Weinberger's or, perhaps, that of presidential adviser Edwin Meese who enjoys such presidential trust and such authority that he has been nicknamed the prime minister.

All of this demonstrates the old truth that loudly proclaimed principles are subject to rapid devaluation when they run into a clash of personalities and, of course, the complex course of international life. But there are different kinds of confusion and the general trend of the U.S. foreign policy course emerged quite clearly from the first days and has been displaying a certain consistency, alas, of a negative, destructive kind. With all its voices the present Washington administration is merely performing variations on a theme which Haig himself back on 20 January defined with the sinister words which have spread around many countries: "There are things more important than peace."

What is meant by this? Superficially more important than the state of peace is the defense of American freedom upon which the Soviet Union is allegedly encroaching. This is what U.S. superpatriots, the superhawks, said about it in the fifties and sixties: "Better dead than Red." But this is only on the surface. In essence, when present-day Washington pushes international peace into second (or even lower?) place, in first place is not the defense of the United States, which no one is threatening, but U.S. precedence, U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and the United States' dominant position in the world. This is the Reagan administration's true foreign policy credo. And from it stems everything else, primarily the United States' overarming, thanks to which in the next fiscal year its military budget has been increased by a full 16 percent and in the next 5 year period will reach $1,500 billion.

With this emphasis arms control is becoming a task which may have to be studied under a microscope in order to see it. Moreover, with all its voices the Reagan administration is stressing: talks--only from a position of strength. Only with evidence of the Soviet Union's "good" conduct; and, of course, Washington is reserving for itself the definition of the rules of good conduct.

Briefly, the course is toward confrontation. And such consistency under Reagan has appeared to the United States' allies, putting it mildly, no better than that unpredictability which worried and angered them under Carter. If one recalls the evolution of their attitude (with all its nuances according to the particular country), toward the last year's events on the U.S. political scene, several stages can be discerned. Last summer and fall the prospect of a Reagan victory still frightened the allies more than the possibility of Carter's reelection. Accustoming themselves to the inevitable after the November elections, they began to find some pluses in the stability of U.S. relations with Western Europe promised by the newly-elected President and the secretary of state appointed by him. After Ronald Reagan came into office there was even a short honeymoon when West European visitors, becoming frequent guests of the new U.S. leadership in Washington, expressed joy at the "community of views" and the promised regular contacts. But unease and direct alarm set in soon after the introductory embraces and grew in proportion to the realization in the West European capitals that detente had been completely jettisoned from Washington's foreign policy concepts and that, obsessed by the fanatical, over-simplified approach of "Better dead than Red," they are forgetting across the ocean that it is better, for all, to coexist peacefully and seek ways to peace through talks.

The 26th CPSU Congress recalled with full force the only rational alternative. The Soviet peace initiatives, which appeared as a striking contrast to the demonstratively tough U.S. policy, have stimulated a wide public movement, not seen for a long time, against the U.S. "missilization" of Western Europe. It brought together people of different political trends who proceed from the fact that peace is better than war and that it is better to be alive than dead. It involved various parties, both opposition parties (the Labor Party in Britain) and ruling ones (broad social democratic circles in the FRG). Public pressure has increased the doubts which were already occurring among Western governments.

Such was the general background to the recent NATO Council session in Rome to which U.S. Secretary of State Haig went for a rendezvous with his West European colleagues. The press on both sides of the Atlantic stressed the existence of splits and even of a crisis in NATO. "The Americans' refusal to return to the negotiating table with the Soviet Union has engendered a powerful wave of protest in Western Europe and has strengthened the positions of the continent's pacifist movement which does not agree with President Reagan's views and evaluations of the Russians' intentions," NBC correspondent Marvin Kalb reported from Rome. London's DAILY MAIL predicted that the U.S. secretary of state would encounter in Rome the "most serious challenge of his first 100 days in office." And the Parisian LES ECHOS even considered that Haig would find himself "in the dock."

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher proposed himself if not in the role of judge then of chief plaintiff--and this was no coincidence. Official Bonn was in a most delicate position. First, at the December (1979) NATO Council session, Bonn pledged to deploy the lion's share of the 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on its territory. Second, the strongest movement of protest against the U.S. missiles exists in West Germany. Third, the U.S. pilots are leading the Bon political ships aground by ignoring the way in which Schmidt and Genscher are defending themselves before their opponents and, indeed, the "dual" character of the December decision--the promise to hold U.S.-Soviet talks parallel to the implementation of the plans to deploy their medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

What happened in Rome? Washington deemed it politically inexpedient to have an open scandal within the NATO framework. Even before Haig flew to Rome, vague reports appeared in the U.S. press about a "preliminary decision" to begin "preliminary contacts" with the aim of organizing "preliminary talks" with the Soviet Union on European medium-range missiles. In Rome this vagueness was, to a certain extent, made more specific by Haig's statement that the United States intends to begin talks with the Soviet Union by the end of this year. In the session communique the allies "welcomed" this U.S. intention.

Many are now singling this out as the nub of the Rome meeting and its main positive result. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that the U.S. formula "fully satisfies everyone." The praise from Genscher, in the role of plaintiff, appears more modest. "A precise commitment, even if it is not soon, is better than a vague commitment for the near future"--the West German minister expressed himself in those somewhat enigmatic terms. Is he sure that Haig's commitment is precise? And, incidentally, was it not Genscher himself who said before Rome that he would strive for an urgent resumption of the talks?

Calling things by their proper names, we are dealing with a typical combination of tactical subterfuge, deception and self-deception. The tactical subterfuge stems from Washington, which has decided not to reopen the wounds of its allies who are compelled to take account of their countries' social climate. The deception is aimed at the movement of protest against the U.S. missiles. The wish is to stifle it with news that the United States has heeded the voice of reason and restraint resounding from Western Europe. And finally, we are faced with the self-deception of those official West European circles refusing to recognize that the senior partner is leading them by the nose or that the NATO "dual decision" of December 1979 is only a snare for Europe as its critics have said from the very beginning, only a convenient loophole for the new U.S. missiles which are aggravating the position of Western Europe as a U.S. strategical hostage.

But it has long been time to wake up from this self-deception and realize the waste of time and the worsening of the situation to which it has led. Let us recall that in October 1979 the Soviet Union proposed reducing the number of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in the Soviet Union's western regions if the other side refrained from deploying the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. What a convenient occasion for those who cry so much about the growth of the "Soviet threat!" It was as though Moscow was going to meet them halfway, as though, using their logic, it was proposing to reduce this "Soviet threat."

No, they did not listen. The December 1979 NATO Council session in Brussels decided "to upgrade its arms" and hold parallel talks on arms control. This was to imply that the talks were to begin quickly. Where are they? Some 18 months have passed and nothing has happened. And things are being left standing until the end of the year at least, the Soviet proposal on introducing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities having been rejected once more.

At least 2 years have been lost from the viewpoint of attempting to reduce the military confrontation in Europe but it has not been wasted in the sense of increasing this confrontation or in the sense of complicating the situation.

Is this not why the "dual decision" apologists from that same Bonn concerned (let us not doubt their sincerity here) with preserving European detente are now rejoicing? Strange joys! But what other joys can there be for those people who have driven themselves into the snare? They are left with following the U.S. logic of increasing military confrontation in Europe inch by inch and mile by mile. And the NATO communique now says that the "modernization of the theater nuclear forces...is the only real basis for adopting parallel measures on the conrol of theater nuclear forces.

Translated into simple language, this means that the only real prospect for Western Europe proposed for the coming years is that of the U.S. Tomahawks and Pershings. Matters have been brought to such a prospect by those people who deceive others and, it seems, are happy to deceive themselves.

ALLIES EXPLOITED TO FURTHER 'IMPERIAL' INTERESTS

LD140921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Seven, the Five and the Ace"]

[Text] Why on the threshold of the eighties did the U.S. ruling circles change course sharply? What prompted their return to imperial ambitions, the wild goose chase after military superiority, the claims to the lost role of the country that calls the shots in world politics? The anti-Soviet thrust of this strategy is self-evident. It is aimed primarily against the socialist world. But is that all it is aimed against?

The French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE believes that, although Washington is clamoring about the "Soviet threat." The turnabout in American policy stems from other factors, as well. Namely the increasingly fierce competition from the allies and what is for the United States an undesirable course of events in the former colonies.

"The political and economic development of the Third World and the relatively more rapid increase in West German and Japanese exports have all convinced the U.S. ruling circles of the need for the more direct administration of imperial affairs and more systematic support for the leading sectors of American industry (that is, military production, in which the United States, still leads, the capitalist countries--V.O.). And the resolution of these two tasks," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE concludes, "is to be promoted by a resumption of the arms race." The champions of a senseless new spurt in this race think that this would revitalize the American economy, create difficulties for the Soviet Union and "increase the U.S. ability to carry out military interventions all over the world," the journal explains.

Can an arms race drag the American economy back into a leading position? Postwar experience testifies that precisely the reverse will be the case. (While essentially fruitless military spending was absorbing an excessive share of U.S. national resources, Japan and the FRG were investing more in renewing their production potential and consequently surged ahead.) Hopes that another spurt in this race will restore U.S. military superiority are also absurd. After all, when it was faced with a similar challenge in 1945-1949 the land of the soviets even under conditions of postwar devastation, swiftly ended the American monopoly of nuclear weapons. And still less will it allow the prevailing balance of forces to be smashed now.

As for the increase in the "U.S. ability to carry out military intervention all over the world," it is worth discussing in greater detail. Outwardly, this strategy is deliberately being given an anti-Soviet complexion (it is claimed that the aim is to block Moscow's imagined military expansion). But in reality it is aimed not only against the USSR but also against what are for Washington objectionable processes in the developing countries, and against the U.S. allies as well.

The point is that the return to an imperial strategy stems to a great extent from Washington's desire to take U.S. military control of the most important raw material and energy sources. After all, if you control access to strategic resources it is easier to impose your will on other states and retain supremacy in the capitalist world. For instance, control of the Near East oilfields, is an important instrument of U.S. political influence in West Europe and Japan. How can one fail to recall in this connection that Washington was discussing the idea of "capping the Persian Gulf with American military might" as long ago as 1973-1974. And when the overthrow of the shah deprived American imperialism of its main prop in the region the Pentagon moved a naval armada into the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf and began to set up a Rapid Deployment Force [RDF].

American General Rogers, the NATO supreme allied commander Europe, insists that the most important function of the RDF is to control access to raw materials sources, otherwise, he says, "The Russians will seize them and establish dominance over the West without firing a shot." The scenario is not new: brandish the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" while American Marines place an armed guard on the most important storehouses of mineral wealth.

Surely it is this strategy that prompts the course toward a rapprochement with the Republic of South Africa which has emerged in U.S. policy? After all, it is no coincidence that the American press calls southern Africa the "Persian Gulf of minerals." The lion's share of world manganese and chromium reserves (outside the socialist countries) is concentrated there, to say nothing of other types of strategic raw materials. Let us look at the problem from the other side as well: Is it not because of a desire to keep its allies fettered by energy dependence that Washington is so angrily opposed to the long-term purchases of Soviet gas by West Europe and Japan in exchange for deliveries of steel pipes and other equipment for the USSR gas industry?

The essence of these phenomena and processes was analyzed at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The monopolies need foreign oil, uranium and nonferrous metals--so the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean are declared to be a sphere of U.S. 'vital interests.' The U.S. military machine is vigorously forcing its way in there and intends to settle in for a long stay," the CPSU Central Committee report says. "...In order to share the expenditure with others, and at the same time to bind the NATO partners more tightly to itself, the United States is seeking to expand the bloc's functions. The Washington strategists would clearly like to drag dozens of other states into their war preparations and to enmesh the world in a web of bases, airfields and weapons dumps."

The 26th CPSU Congress also noted that, along with the sharpening of interimperialist contradictions and the intensification of the struggle for markets and for raw material and energy sources, the struggle over fundamental issues of the capitalist countries' foreign policy course has sharpened.

A document jointly elaborated by the leaders of influential scientific centers in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn is indicative in this respect. This joint document states first of all that the relations between the United States and its allies have become more complicated, the reason being not short-term contingencies but profound historical trends. Both the internal correlation of forces (between the United States and its allies) and the external correlation of forces (between the United States and the USSR) have changed. The common denominator of the changes has been the relative weakening of American might. The manifestation of this in the military sphere has been the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR. And in the economic sphere it has been the U.S. loss of its dominant position in the world market, in which West European and Japanese goods are increasingly often proving to be more competitive than American goods. As a result Washington's ability to influence even its allies' policy has decreased.

"In the United States," the report's authors declare, "there is a marked desire to return to the era of American dominance, to the times of undisputed world leadership. Hence the reemergence of a tendency to view all world events solely in terms of East-West relations and to regard the use of force as an all-purpose method of problem-solving."

The analysis looks sober enough. As for the conclusions, Washington ideas have clearly made their mark on them. The authors claim that conflicts in the Third World are becoming an increasingly serious threat to Western security. However, the spheres of operation of NATO (limited to the north Atlantic) and of the American-Japanese "security treaty" (limited to the Far East) do not extend to those regions. Therefore the allies must make a more considerable contribution to common military efforts outside the existing blocs, especially in the Persian Gulf. And some sort of "collective mechanism" is needed to coordinate these joint actions. The United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Japan are mentioned among the proposed participants.

Talk of this sort of "collective mechanism" became fashionable as long ago as the first half of the seventies. The result was the creation of the "trilateral commission"--a non-governmental organ consisting of influential representatives of North American, West European and Japanese business circles. And since 1975 it has been the practice to hold annual meetings of the "big seven"--the heads of state and Governments of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

London's FINANCIAL TIMES has probably given the frankest account of the essence of these maneuvers. "It is a matter of attempts to formulate a coordinated approach toward the developing countries within the general context of East-West relations," the paper declares. "The leading Western countries need to hold meetings to decide which countries--in Africa, Asia or the Near East--are assuming the greatest importance and which require help."

In short, what is needed is a kind of "holy alliance" to dispense judgment and perpetrate reprisals together and to suppress with a gendarme force sedition in the troubled expanses of the former colonial empires. Just who precisely is to implement this? NATO is out of the question, the FINANCIAL TIMES notes. The organization is too big for frank discussion. A more convenient forum is the so-called "Berlin club." Representatives of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG often meet separately from the other NATO members on the pretext of discussing issues connected with West Berlin. But in fact what they discuss are ticklish problems on which publicity is inadvisable. However, when in 1979 the leaders of these countries met in Guadeloupe, it caused great irritation in the capitals that had been left out, especially Tokyo. Since Japan has to be reckoned with, the planned mechanism, with Japanese participation, began to look like a "five."

Another analysis of the same topic was carried out on a bilateral basis by authoritative Washington and Tokyo experts. About 50 diplomats, military men and academics headed by A. Johnson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, worked on it.

The authors of the Pacific report advocate that the United States, Japan and the West European NATO countries more closely coordinate "their efforts in the security sphere" or, in simpler terms, their military-political strategy. In particular, on the pretext of the need to safeguard Near East oil supplies, they recommend creating multilateral armed forces. Their backbone would be American, with an admixture of British, French, West German and maybe other NATO contingents. Japan, too, would contribute to the logistical support of these forces and, in particular, would provide transport facilities for them.

The American-Japanese report proposes that the annual meetings of the "big seven" not confine themselves to discussing economic problems but be used more extensively for an exchange of opinions on both political and military issues. Washington has already expressed its intention of lending precisely such a character to the "big seven" meeting soon to be held in Ottawa.

In short, the quest for ways of embodying the idea of a new "holy alliance" continues. Just what is the true purpose? There can be no doubt that both the "seven" and the "five" are conceived not for the sake of effective participation by the allies in formulating and implementing a common policy but as a means of muffling what is for the United States an undesirable sharpening of the disputes over the capitalist countries' foreign policy course. To ensure that its own role is to call the shots, Washington needs not equal partners but dependent accomplices. In talking of "sharing the burden" and advocating the expansion of the sphere of operation of the North Atlantic Treaty and the American-Japanese "security treaty," Washington is trying to turn these blocs into an instrument of collective neocolonialism to serve the U.S. imperial policy.

SUZUKI VISIT, U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE VIEWED

LD141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "From 'Partnership' to Alliance"]

[Text] The latest U.S.-Japanese summit meeting has taken place in Washington. Prime Minister Suzuki has had 2 days of talks with President Reagan and other leaders of the incumbent U.S. administration.

The main political result of this meeting is seen by commentators on both sides of the Pacific in the fact that relations between the United States and Japan have for the first time been described as alliance relations. (Until now Tokyo has acted in the role of "partner"--first a "junior" and then an "equal" partner). By insisting on the term "alliance," Washington is seeking to equate the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" and the NATO bloc--that is, to impose on Japan the same burden of alliance commitments as is borne by the West European NATO countries.

To announce an alliance between Washington and Tokyo at a time when the Reagan administration has steered a course toward confrontation with the USSR, the newspaper ASAHI notes, means drawing Japan even more actively into U.S. anti-Soviet strategy and giving the United States an additional pretext for insisting on cooperation with Japan in the political, military and economic spheres.

Public statements by White House spokesmen attest that this was precisely what the U.S. side was seeking during the meeting. As Allen, the U.S. president's national security adviser, put it, the United States is fighting to turn Japan into "the Pacific Ocean's naval guards."

The joint communique enshrines Tokyo's undertaking "to make more effort to increase Japan's defense capability both on its own territory and on the seas and in the airspace surrounding it; to reduce substantially the U.S. burden in maintaining U.S. Armed Forces on the Japanese islands." (Of the $2.4 billion which is now spent on this every year, Tokyo already provides almost $1 billion.)

Japan must, in particular, ensure the patrolling of the air and expanses of the ocean supply lines up to 1,700 km from its shores--a vast zone extending west of the island of Guam and north of the Philippines. The Japanese naval forces are thus assuming part of the operational functions of the U.S. 7th Fleet, allowing it to release forces to send to the Indian Ocean. Washington is seeking from Tokyo, as it is from the West European NATO countries, the creation of military hardware and munitions dumps for the Rapid Deployment Force.

The joint communique includes mention of "the Soviet threat" and assesses positively U.S. policy in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. In short, the latest meeting of the Pacific allies was marked by Japan's even deeper involvement in U.S. global anti-Soviet strategy.

JAPANESE INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. DESIGNS SEEN

LD141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 5

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FURTHER ON VISIT OF JAPANESE RELIGIOUS DELEGATION

Received by Tikhonov

LD141556 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today Daisaku Ikeda, a prominent Japanese public figure, honourary president of the Soka Gakkai Society.

The importance of building up efforts directed at easing international tension and deepening for this purpose trust, including in the area of the Far East, was stressed in the course of the conversation.

Also discussed were questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and the mutual opinion was expressed that their development along the road of goodneighbourhood and cooperation accords with the cardinal interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and international security.

Meeting With Shitikov

LD142226 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--The USSR advocates that the relations with Japan should be strong, really-goodneighbourly, said Aleksy Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the USSR's parliament. He had today a meeting in the Kremlin with a delegation of the Japanese public-religious organization Soka Gakkai, headed by Daisaku Ikeda. The delegation are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR.

Bilateral business cooperation, broad contacts of the public of our countries accord with the requirements of the peoples of the USSR and Japan, Shitikov stressed. He recalled that at the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev put forward a number of proposals, aimed at a radical recovery of the international situation.

Among these is the proposal that concrete negotiations be held on confidence building measures in the Far East with all the countries concerned. We are confident, Shitikov emphasized, that realisation of these measures could be useful for consolidation of relations between the USSR and Japan.

The Japanese public, said Daisaku Ikeda, also advocates establishment of an atmosphere of confidence in the Far East. We shall exert every effort towards realization of these aims, he stressed.

In the course of the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the Japanese guests learned of the structure and activities of the supreme organ of the USSR's state power.

DRA'S OPPONENTS 'THWART' PEACE INITIATIVES

LD141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 4

[Yu. Vasilyev article: "Who Is Thwarting a Settlement; Afghanistan's Peace Initiatives and Their Opponents"]

[Text] The recently ended NATO Council session at the foreign minister level showed once again that the United States and its Western allies do not want the events which have developed over Afghanistan to turn in the direction of political solutions. To judge by the text of the final communique, Washington intends to continue adhering to its hypocritical line of behavior. On the one hand, it complains of the lack of a political settlement, making unsubstantiated charges against the Soviet Union and the DRA, while on the other, it is doing everything to prevent a realistic approach and the easing of tension over Afghanistan, as well as in other parts of the world.

The Afghan people have now been repulsing external aggression for 3 years. It is being perpetrated from the territory of neighboring Pakistan with the help of weapons and money supplied by the United States, Britain, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The evidence of captured bandits, documents and weapons attest to who is inciting the counterrevolutionaries, who is arming the terrorists and who is disrupting the peaceful labor of the Afghan people.

At the request of the DRA Government and in accordance with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter the Soviet Union rendered military and economic assistance to Afghanistan. At the same time it has been repeatedly emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw the Soviet military contingent by agreement with the Afghan Government. "For this," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the infiltration of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan must cease totally. This must be enshrined in accords between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Realible guarantees are needed that there will be no new intervention. This is the Soviet Union's principled position, and we will adhere firmly to it!"

Guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and by the interests of maintaining normal relations with all the states bordering on Afghanistan, on 14 May 1980 the DRA Government proposed a concrete program for a political settlement.

That program provides for the holding of bilateral Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks to draw up agreements based on the principles of good-neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. These agreements would contain specific pledges on preventing armed or any other hostile activities against each other from their own territory, as well as accords on facilitating the free return home of Afghans who have found themselves for various reasons on the territories of neighboring states. Naturally, it is intended that right from the start of the political settlement process all interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, including armed interference, on the part of the states involved in it will cease.

Appropriate guarantees on the part of certain states, including the Soviet Union and the United States, are a constituent part of the political settlement according to the Afghan proposals. The United States should also assume a commitment not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including from the territory of third countries.

The Afghan proposals are inseparably linked with overall detente in the region. The DRA Government considers it necessary to take into account in the settlement process also the present situation in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone and the military-political activities of states not belonging to that region. It advocates turning this region into a zone of peace, liquidating the foreign military bases there, and other measures to reduce tension and strengthen security.

The DRA peace initiatives elicited a broad and positive international public response. But Washington and other Western capitals responded differently, undertaking new actions to exacerbate the situation that had taken shape over Afghanistan. "The American imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and reactionary regimes in certain Muslim countries did not want to resign themselves to the victory of the April 1978 revolution and right from the start mounted a massive hostile propaganda campaign against revolutionary Afghanistan," read the DRA Foreign Ministry "green paper" entitled "Undeclared War. Armed Intervention and Other Forms of Interference in the DRA's Internal Affairs." "Using any means, these circles are giving comprehensive support to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs and are participating overtly and covertly in armed intervention against Afghanistan."

The territory of Pakistan has become the chief bridgehead for intervention against the DRA. With U.S. and Chinese complicity and support, the northwest regions of this country have been turned into a giant base of aggression. Here tens of thousands of interventionists have been and are being trained. Here gangs being infiltrated into Afghanistan have been and are being formed.

The undeclared war against the DRA is now entering a new, still more dangerous phase. The United States is cynically going over to open interference in Afghanistan's affairs. Since U.S. President R. Reagan's statement that the United States is prepared openly to supply American weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries concrete actions have been undertaken to broaden aggression against the DRA.

The United States and other countries, particularly Britain and the FRG, nipped in the bud Pakistan's timid steps to establish contacts with Afghanistan. As Washington and its partners stepped up the pressure, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq surrounded his very own proposals with subterfuges and various reservations.

The United States is paying generously for this maneuver by the Pakistani president. During the recent visit of Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to Washington a plan was drawn up there to resume deliveries of American weapons and to provide $2.5 billion over 5 years to reequip and modernize the Pakistani Army. Pakistan, according to Washington's calculations, is to take the place of the shah's overthrown regime in Iran, that is, to fulfill police functions in the Middle East region and Southeast [as published] Asia.

Britain has also joined in the browbeating of Pakistan. London is promising to write off Islamabad's financial debts and to expand the training of Pakistani Army officers. Beijing too is eager not to lag behind the military preparations. It is planning to step up deliveries of weapons and to give assistance in military cooperation.

A considerable proportion of the allocated funds and weapons is destined for the training of gangs of counterrevolutionaries based on the territory of Pakistan in order to transform it still further into a staging area for aggression. Reports have been received that a group of U.S. State Department employees recently visited the Pakistani-Afghan border. It is known that Z. Brzezinski, who also visited those parts, posed openly with a submachinegun in his hands before the cameras of American photographers. But now it has been decided to abandon publicity, for the Reagan administration is promising "new approaches." In this case the "novelty," however, consists in just one thing--in inventing different means of widening aggression.

Washington cannot resign itself to the fact that peaceful life is being stabilized in Afghanistan, that thousands of refugees have already returned to the DRA, that the attempts to knock together a "united front" of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have failed and that Kabul has exposed the imperialist propaganda services' forgeries about the "collapse of the B. Karmal regime."

It cannot be ruled out that new insinuations might soon appear in the West about Soviet weapons being captured by Afghan terrorists. Washington has ordered that Soviet weapons be gathered together in Egypt and handed over to gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Other methods of "psychological sabotage" are also being drawn up. To this end a special apparatus is being formed in the Pakistani city of Peshawar to prepare and disseminate forgeries on the situation in Afghanistan so as to mislead foreign public opinion and grossly distort the truth about events also concerning Afghanistan.

And so, imperialism is trying to achieve a fundamental change in the political situation in southwest Asia. Pakistan--a country recently admitted to the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement--is being dragged back to participate in the activities of aggressive blocs. The "Pakistani link" is being joined to the chain of bases being created by the United States in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean region for the purpose of being used by the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force.

It is quote obvious that the events in and around Afghanistan are being used deliberately by the United States to exacerbate the situation in that region. Instead of detente and the quest for peace the R. Reagan administration is working to heat up the situation, to create a permanent hotbed of tension and to widen its zone. The Pakistani authorities, which are increasingly yielding to American diktat, are becoming accomplices in this dangerous game.

"Gen Ziaul Haq," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes, "has promised that he will allow his country to be turned into a more active military base for operations against Afghanistan on condition that Pakistan receives adequate assistance in the form of weapons. In other words, Gen Ziaul Haq is prepared to widen the armed conflict on the Afghan-Pakistani border on condition that the United States guarantees his success in that adventure." "In addition," the Los Angeles TIMES writes: "The Pakistani Army could become part of a broad 'security shield' designed to protect the sources of oil supplies to the United States in this region, particularly in Saudi Arabia."

Washington's provocative ballyhoo in southeast Asia [as published] and the buildup of military preparations in Pakistan are threatening the interests not only of the DRA but also of neighboring countries. Valid fears are growing there over the military preparations of imperialist circles. The peoples of these countries are well aware that their independent development without imperialist interference is one of the chief conditions for prosperity. There is ever-increasing understanding of the fact that Afghanistan's consistent efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in accord with the interests not only of the Afghan people but also of their neighbors and that the sabotage of Afghanistan's peace proposals and the speculation over the "Soviet presence" pursue plainly malevolent goals. As Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao pointed out, precisely those countries which conducted the noisiest campaign over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan are not at all interested in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. He expressed bewilderment as to why the proposals for talks advanced by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan were not even considered by certain states which put forward their own unacceptable conditions. There can be only one explanation for this: Imperialist circles are trying to thwart the process of stabilization in and around Afghanistan in order to preserve a hotbed of international tension in southwest Asia.

This is why, in coming out in support of Afghanistan's peace initiatives, the Soviet Union views them also in the context of the normalization of the situation in the region as a whole. The USSR expresses readiness to participate in settling the situation concerning Afghanistan both individually and in conjunction with questions of Persian Gulf security. Naturally, only international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed here. The question of a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan can also be resolved within the framework of such a settlement.

The development of the situation in Afghanistan shows convincingly that the Afghan people are firmly and unswervingly building a new life. What has already been done or is being done in the socioeconomic, cultural and other spheres of life accords with the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the population of that country. Precisely this accounts for the growing support for DRA Government policy on the part of broad sections of the Afghan people.

All attempts to converse with Afghanistan in the language of force are senseless. Events show most convincingly that there is only one way--the way of talks, not the intensification of aggression and subversive acts against Afghanistan. There is no other sensible alternative.

INDIAN SECESSIONIST GROUP RECEIVING U.S. SUPPORT

GF031137 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL reports that the establishment of a so-called Government of Khalistan has been established in the United States by secessionist immigrants from Punjab who advocate the secession of Punjab from India and the formation of an exclusive, communal state of Khalistan. They have the full backing of the special agencies of the United States, the PRC, Great Britain, and Pakistan.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON HOSTILITIES AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

GF141530 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 13 May carries a station observer's commentary entitled "Hostility Against Kampuchea." The radio says: "Beijing and Washington have recently stepped up their hostile activities against Kampuchea." It adds that following the failure of the United States and the PRC to set up a united front consisting of remnants of the Pol Pot regime and other enemies of the Kampuchean people, Washington and Beijing have undertaken to arm the rebel forces.

The radio notes that the PRC has been providing machineguns, antitank missiles and other arms to the supporters of Pol Pot and recalls recent press reports regarding Beijing's pledge to meet the arms needs of the Sihanouk forces. It adds: "Beijing officials have undertaken to supply arms to elements engaged in committing crimes against the people of Kampuchea."

Stressing that Washington is siding with groups causing tension in Southeast Asia, the radio claims: "Beijing and Washington are endeavoring to further heighten tension in Southeast Asia. They are using every means--even armed assaults--to undermine the Kampuchean people's efforts to build new lives." Recalling the socioeconomic achievements of the Kampuchean people after the ouster of the Pol Pot regime, the radio concludes: "The people have expressed their support for the populist administration of their country. This trend is here to stay. It is because of this that any opposition to the state of affairs in Kampuchea is doomed to failure."

COMMENT ON LAO MINISTER SIPASEUT'S ASEAN VISITS

BK130833 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 12 May 81

[Report by (Zinbat Azoyan) on Phoun Sipaseut's visits to Malaysia and the Philippines]

[Text] Lao Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut begins his official visit to Malaysia on 12 May. As is known, earlier he also visited Indonesia and met with President Suharto. The Lao foreign affairs minister will visit the Philippines as well. (Zinbat Azoyan) reports that the purpose of the Lao foreign affairs minister's visits is to find concrete ways to resolve the problems and to improve good neighborly relations among the countries in this region.

At a meeting in Vientiane in late April, representatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea agreed that the three Indochinese countries accepted the proposal of the ASEAN countries to (?hold) regional consultations on the situation in Southeast Asia. The Indochinese countries hold a view that such consultations will lead to opening a regional conference regarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

In his meetings with several ASEAN leaders, Lao Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut profoundly consulted with them on the scheme of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists in trying to obstruct efforts to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia. In implementing their dark policy, Beijing and Washington have tried to sabotage and obstruct a conference between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries aimed at promoting mutual understanding and confidence, and to obstruct any solution to the problems in this region.

This has been supported by fresh evidence, that is, the Beijing clique has now supplied arms to the Kampuchean reactionary elements who are carrying out a struggle against the legitimate Government of the PRK. The Beijing clique has also carried out aggressive and hostile activities against the SRV. At the same time, Washington has tried to put pressure on the ASEAN countries for an increased military buildup in this region. Nevertheless, the countries in this region have come to understand more clearly that they can resolve numerous prevailing economic and social problems only when peace and stability prevail in this region.

The meetings between the Lao foreign affairs minister and the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries clearly testify to the constructive attitude and good will of the Indochinese countries in trying to bring peace to this region.

SIMONYAN VIEWS WARSAW PACT AID TO POLAND

LD142132 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Rair Simonyan commentary]

[Excerpt] The expert readiness of the socialist community and its constant vigilance are particularly important now when the forces of imperialism and reaction, above all American imperialism, are taking steps to intensify a military confrontation. They also have in mind subversive activities in socialist countries to weaken socialism in those countries and to wrench this or that country from the socialist community.

A striking example is the subversive activity of imperialism against the Polish People's Republic. Supporting enemies of socialism in Poland, giving direct help to antisocialist elements, the forces of imperialism and reaction strive to direct the course of events in that country toward counterrevolution.

Now Polish communists, supported by all true patriots, work to break out of the crisis. In this situation the December 1980 Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries gave important political support to socialist Poland. In the words of Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, that meeting clearly showed that Polish communists, the Polish workers' class and the working people of that country can rely absolutely on their friends and allies.

Socialist Poland, fraternal Poland will not be abandoned by us; we will let no harm come to her.

The concerted action of communist and workers' parties, and of the governments of Warsaw Pact member-countries in the cause of guaranteeing security for themselves has also helped the Joint Armed Forces become a firm defensive shield of socialism. They are resisting the aggressive goals of imperialism and assure favorable conditions for the construction of socialism and communism. At the same time, the potential of the Warsaw Pact continues to be the main security factor for European countries and all peoples of the world.

POLISH UNIONISTS CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY'S GOALS

LD141201 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy dispatch: "Resolving Complex Tasks"]

[Text] Warsaw--Each day the people of Warsaw open the newspaper or switch on the radio and television with hope and with alertness. With alertness because over and over again extremists from Solidarity are sabotaging public order, breaking laws and resorting to threats. Not a day goes by without them launching an onslaught and trying to cause or increase tension now in one region of the country, now in another.

"People can no longer live in an atmosphere of uncertainty," believes Jerzy Wtulich, a worker from Warsaw's Cora sewn goods enterprise. "Everything possible must be done to ensure that strikes are no longer allowed to occur," says Alfred Kaczmarczyk, a transportation worker from the city of Lubliniec. And here is the opinion of Zenon Jasniak, a metallurgist in the Dzierzynski plant: "More than anything we need to restore tranquility and to create the foundations for stabilization in the economy and in society."

Those sentiments are shared by the working people of one of the country's production associations--Polish optical plants--that I visited.

The association is a whole complex of enterprises in various areas of the capital. The buildings of the main plant, well known for its worker traditions, are on Grochowska Street, a long highway running from the center of Warsaw, across the Vistula, to the northeastern outskirts. The plant celebrates its 60th anniversary this year.

It was met at the plant entrance by a man of about 35. He introduced himself--Henryk Pajewski. Despite his youth, he calls himself a "veteran" and has every justification for doing so. He started at the plant 18 years ago as an apprentice. In the years since then he has mastered the complex speciality of grinding optical glass. He was always combined excellent work with vigorous social activity--first in the youth organization, then in the trade union movement. Henryk Pajewski is now chairman of the Polish metalworkers' trade union plant council. He took up this post only recently, replacing his predecessor Andrzej Kozlowski, who has become head of the sector trade union Warsaw city committee.

"A kind of tradition has emerged: The Polish optical plants worker collective has already produced several leaders of our trade union, which is one of the country's oldest," my interlocutor said.

Henryk invited me into the trade union council's premises, two modest adjoining rooms. A conference on current trade union affairs and the allocation of the fund for cultural and social needs had just finished. Several council members, workers at the enterprise, were still in the chairman's room. They too took part in our conversation.

"I will begin with the fact that the situation in our trade union movement and at the enterprise is complex" Henryk Pajewski said. "There are two mass worker organizations in the collective--our trade union and Solidarity. The split has greatly hampered work.

"I have worked at the plant for a long time. I know the workers' feelings and desires. What certain Solidarity leaders are doing runs counter to the will of the majority. Actions that have nothing to do with workers' interests are being taken under the cover of that trade union. I refer to the strikes and the disregard for social problems and economic difficulties."

That is needed not by the workers but by those in Solidarity who are opposed to socialism and the people's power. The Sejm session cited a document in which one representative of Mazowsze, a regional Solidarity organization, viewed a "general strike" as a "de facto takeover of control of the whole country's life." That is exactly what the leaders of the openly antisocialist subversive organization KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] preach.

"There can be only one road here--uncompromising struggle against socialism's enemies, whatever mask they hide behind," my interlocutors continued. "As for the rank and file Solidarity members, we want to cooperate with them."

The discussion was concluded by Ryszard Kasperski, a council member and worker in the export department. His line of work at the enterprise means that he carefully watches the situation in Polish optical plants. He is worried by the production situation and the difficulties with raw material supplies and the fulfillment of modernization plans and the export orders from 57 countries.

Socialist Poland is facing complex tasks. As the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum stressed, it is possible to solve them on the basis of an alliance of all forces that value the working people's interests. A role of considerable importance in this is assigned to the trade unions, whose main activity must be aimed at surmounting the difficulties the country is experiencing.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CSSR'S DZUR

LD141051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, to Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, on the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and the troops of the Czechoslovakia People's Army on their national holiday--the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Fascist aggressors.

This historic event enabled the Czech and Slovak peoples, under the leadership of the CPCZ, to carry out profound political and socieoeconomic transformations. Today people's Czechoslovakia is moving successfully along the path of building a developed socialist society.

On the national holiday I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Czechoslovak troops new successes in strengthening the motherland's defense capability, in fulfilling the big, crucial tasks outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress and in strengthening the fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

CSSR'S STROUGAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD141617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and prime minister of the CSSR: "Carrying On the Process of Creation"]

[Text] Prague--There is a monument in the center of one of Prague's squares. A tank, the silent witness and participant in the events played out 36 years ago in the city on the Vltava, stands solemnly and proudly on a lofty pedestal made of large stone blocks. By this tank veterans tell Prague's young inhabitants the history of the dramatic events of the days of May 1945 when the crew of a Soviet armored vehicle, after a hard, gruelling march from Berlin to come to the aid of insurgent Prague, entered our capital victoriously in the vanguard of the liberators. It was early on the morning of 9 May.

The Prague operation not only completed Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army but also completed the defeat of Hitler's fascism. The peoples of the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the struggle against the brownshirt plague. Their tremendous selfless aid and self-sacrifice brought success to the antifascist national liberation movement in our country.

The date of 9 May 1945--a day warmed by the happiness of freedom and the warm spring sunshine, full of flowers and music--has firmly gone down in the consciousness of CSSR citizens as a great jubilee, as a symbol of the firm friendship of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and the victory of the national-democratic revolution in which the Communist Party played a decisive part opened the way to socialist changes in our country. For one-third of a century now Czechs and Slovaks have been living under conditions of socialism, making full use of all the opportunities and values created by liberated labor.

We have managed to do quite a lot during this historically brief period. A powerful modern economy has been built. Science, culture and art are developing successfully. People's educational standards have improved. Great social benefits have become reality. The state's federal structure has successfully resolved the nationalities question. Equal rights have been ensured in our country for the fraternal Czech and Slovak peoples and their all-round development.

The Soviet Union's aid and large-scale Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of life have played an important part in socialist building in the CSSR, which reflects the unity of the working people's aspirations and the party's plans. This is graphic evidence and a great example of the absolutely new international relations which are inherent only in socialism, relations based on commonality of interests and goals, on the principles of socialist internationalism. The strong friendship and cooperation linking us with the land of the soviets and the other fraternal states guarantee the republic's further socialist developmnet, its independence and security and our citizens' calm and peaceful life. Delivering the report at the recent 16th CPCZ Congress, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak stressed: "Collaboration and close cooperation with the Soviet Union are for us not only a revolutionary behest but also a living reality and give us the certainty on which all our plans and prospects for further development are based."

We prize highly the fact that the delegation of Soviet communists at this congress was headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that great friend of our people and a direct participant in the fighting to liberate Czechoslovakia. The communists and all citizens of the CSSR welcomed with great gratitude the kind words he addressed to the CPCZ. They inspired the republic's working people to great new deeds and to the unconditional fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's participation in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress is of special significance if you consider that the congress took place in the year of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ, the revolutionary vanguard of the Czechoslovak working class. Looking back over the 60-year path which the CPCZ has traveled, we can confidently say that the basis and prime reason for all its successes has been the fact that it has been guided by a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook, has based itself on the ideological wealth and practical experience of the communist movement and primarily on the enormous and inestimable experience of the CPSU and has always been and remains linked by the closest ties and by all its work with the working people. In revolutionary struggle and creative labor the party has proved its loyalty to the ideas under whose banner it was born and fought, under whose banner, in full accordance with the people's vital interests, it is proceeding further.

The 16th CPCZ Congress outlined the path along which Czechoslovak society will travel in the forthcoming 5-year period or to be more precise, the 5-year period which has now begun. Throughout the congress there was one main thought, one main concern to be heard in the speeches delivered by all its delegates and in the final documents: how to reinforce and further develop what we have gained, how to safeguard people's peaceful creative labor and their confidence in the future.

We have a great deal to do to cope with this task. The goals outlined by the party in the social sphere and the need to create preconditions for our national economy's dynamic development in the eighties and nineties require fundamental changes in methods of economic management. The watchword of the day is the accelerated transition of the entire economy to an intensive path of development. This requirement is given specific form in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85" adopted at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee report states frankly and clearly: "Achieving the goals outlined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires more consistent implementation of the long-term economic strategy, high production efficiency and quality in all work." This strategy is based on the transition of all national economic sectors to intensive development lines, effecting changes in the economy's structure, the rational use of production potential, raw material and other materials, fuel, energy and manpower, the improvement of management, the broad development of the working people's initiative, and deep involvement of our national economy in socialist economic integration and international division of labor.

For Czechoslovakia, a country with limited raw material sources and a developed processing industry, increasingly active participation in the international division of labor is an objective necessity. Socialist economic integration is the main link in this process. The all-round development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework, especially sharing and specialization in production and scientific developments, opens up boundless opportunities for the rapid growth of social labor productivity and efficiency.

That is why we pay great attention to all integration plans and projects contained in the long-term program for the development of production specialization and sharing between the CSSR and the USSR for the period through 1990. This program creates preconditions for the development of the determining economic sectors, for the improvement of production efficiency through the growth of deliveries of specialized output, for joint research and the creation of new machinery and equipment, their unification and standardization and for the coordination of licensing policy.

This is a long-term and vitally necessary process. Embarking on it many years ago, we have already achieved quite a lot. However, existing forms of economic cooperation must be constantly improved. Czechoslovakia warmly welcomed the new ideas put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at raising economic integration to a qualitatively higher level. We are most seriously interested in the intensified corrdination of all economic policy and in the close rapprochement of economic mechanisms and in ensuring that cooperation within CEMA leads to direct links between individual ministries, associations and enterprises and to the creation of joint organizations and firms.

Scientific and technical cooperation occupies a special, increasingly significant, place in our relations. The times insistently demand that we rapidly implement achievments and we scientific and technical ideas and accelerate the entire cycle of research, solution, development and utilization. In the current 5-year plan alone, for instance, 29 major scientific and technical problems in the fuel and energy, metallurgical, machine building, chemical and other sectors of the economy will become the subject of joint Soviet-Czechoslovak research.

The development of new modern technology within the framework of joint research with the USSR and the other CEMA countries will enable us to make effective use of all resources in material production and Czechoslovakia's entire national economy. And considering the conditions under which its economy will develop in the eighties, this is particularly important for our republic. That is why our working people's interest in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is absolutely logical and understandable. This program also opens up new paths of mutually advantageous cooperation within the CEMA framework. It is fully entitled to call itself international. The plans of Lenin's party make it possible to pool on an international scale all the advantages of socialism and all the opportunities provided by the scientific and technical revolution.

We believe an active contribution to the solution of these tasks to be an inseparable part of the CSSR's international duties, which fully coincide with its national interests.

Our desire for a better future is closely linked with the struggle to preserve peace and assert relations between peoples and states with which steady, mutually advantageous cooperation would be possible in the common interests of all peoples of the world. That is why the new peace proposals expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were welcomed with such understanding and support in our country. After all, the only acceptable alternative for mankind is a policy of peaceful coexistence, the intensification of the relaxation of international tension and the creation of reliable guarantees of peace such that people can live without fear of a nuclear catastrophe.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia have entered the eighties with hope and optimism and firm confidence that under the CPCZ's leadership they will carry on further the process of creation and continue successfully to build a developed socialist society. We are fully determined together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to continue to strengthen our socialist community's unity and authority, to rebuff imperialism's aggressive onslaughts and to struggle persistently for peace and progress throughout the world.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON STATE-TRADE UNION RELATIONS

LD141623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: Day's News": "Through Joint Efforts"]

[Text] Prague--RUDE PRAVO today devotes its editorial to the improvement of cooperation between the trade unions, which unite more than 7 million working people, and state and economic organs.

The practice of joint sessions of the CSSR Government Presidium and the Central Council of Trade Unions Secretariat, as well as of the governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics and the national councils of trade unions, has made a good name for itself, the newspaper writes. Urgent questions of socioeconomic development, of the fulfillment of economic plans and of the realization of collective agreements are discussed at the sessions. However, the successes of this cooperation still do not give grounds for complacency, RUDE PRAVO continues. It is necessary to overcome manifestations of formalism more decisively and to strive for the high effectiveness of joint efforts in increasing production efficiency.

The newspaper orients the trade unions toward stimulating labor productivity growth in every possible way, improving work quality and systematically fulfilling deliveries. The development and deepening of the trade unions' cooperation with management organs is an important form of improving socialist democracy, the newspaper points out.

ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN MEETS TALYZIN IN MOSCOW

AU111930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 May (AGERPRES)--Moscow was the venue of an interview between Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative at the CEMA, and N.V. Talyzin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, USSR representative at the CEMA, chairman for the Soviet Union in the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration. Examined were problems regarding the development of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration over the 1981-85 period, as well as aspects related to the specialization and cooperation in production among the CEMA countries.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

LD141224 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has addressed the following telegram to Pope John Paul the Second in Vatican: "I am profoundly indignant at the criminal attempt on your life. I wish you a speedy and full recovery."

SOBOLEV CITES NAZI LINK TO REAGAN, POPE SHOOTINGS

LD142250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 May 81

["International Diary" program with Gennadiy Aliyevich and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] A telegram from Rome describes the contents of the medical bulletin on the state of health of Pope John Paul II. As already reported, yesterday afternoon, as the pope proceeded in an open car across the square in front of St. Peter's Basilica, an attempt was made on his life. The pope was gravely wounded in the lower part of the abdomen and two bullets hit his arm. Eight surgeons carried out a 4-hour abdominal operation on the pope. According to the information contained in the medical bulletin, the condition of the pope's health is satisfactory. The pope's postoperative period is following a normal course. However, the doctors say that it is premature to prognosticate. Only after 2 days will it be possible to form an opinion on the progress of recovery.

Many reports are today dealing with the man who made the attempt on the pope's life. He is a 23-year-old Turkish citizen Mehemed 'Ali Agca. It has been established that he is a member of the Nationalist Movement Party--this is how the Turkish neofascists call themselves. This party is responsible for the death of a number of people in Turkey itself. Its leader, Turkes, who is presently in jail, has tried to launch a large-scale terrorist campaign in the country in order to seize power. Turkish nationalists have followed methods used by Hitler. It should be added that their links with the German Nazis and neo-Nazis are not only ideological but also practical: During World War II Turkes closely collaborated with the Hitlerites, and presently--as pointed out in the charges levelled against him--with neo-Nazi groups in Western countries.

Terror is the main means used by the Nazis in their attempts to achieve their objectives. Quite recently, on 30 March an attempt was made on the life of U.S. President Reagan. He was also shot by a Nazi. There exists incontrovertible evidence that John Hinckley, who made the attempt on the life of the President,(?was a member) of the American National-Socialist Party. The Turkish newspaper, CUMHURIYET, has today referred to the Nationalist Movement Party as a bloodthirsty organization. But this description applies equally well to any neo-Nazi gang.

The attempt on the life of the pope proves once more that the neo-Nazi danger represents a reality which cannot be ignored.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO POLAND

Ceremony Address

LD141702 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Lovisa, 14 May, TASS--Finnish Minister of Commerce and Industry Ulf Sundqvist has addressed the official ceremony of commissioning the Lovisa-2 nuclear power plant today. He pointed out that the completion of construction of that country's first complex of nuclear power plants is evidence of the great achievements scored in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the field of energetics. It is an example of fruitful development of economic ties between the two countries, which is an important component part of the durable goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948.

An important personal contribution to the development of friendly goodneighbourly relations between our two countries, the minister stressed, is made by the leaders of both states--general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev and President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland.

Ulf Sundqvist expressed confidence that the experience of fruitful cooperation accumulated in the course of construction of the Lovisa complex of nuclear power plants is an earnest of a further development of economic relations between the USSR and Finland in the interests of both countries.

The commissioning of the Lovisa-2 power plant has marked the completion of construction of the Lovisa power-industry center. A new step has been made in this important promising field, said Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This has become possible owing to the creative effort by Soviet and Finnish workers, engineers and scientists, owing to the close cooperation between Soviet and Finnish mills, organizations and research institutions, owing to the broad and diverse ties between our countries, relations of friendship, confidence and mutual respect between the peoples of the USSR and Finland, which are developing on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948.

The Soviet Union, Ivan Arkhipov stressed, highly evaluates the state of Soviet-Finnish relations and attaches great significance to them. They are a good example of the fruitfulness of the ideas of peaceful coexistence, an example of practical implementation of the principles of new relations between states, which were drawn up by the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state V.I. Lenin.

An important role in the development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, Ivan Arkhipov said, is played by the long-term programme for developing and deepening trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland and the protocol on the specification and prolongation of this programme, which were signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Urho Kekkonen of Finland.

Pointing out that the relations between our countries are becoming increasingly broader, richer and deeper in their contents from year to year, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed the important role of the joint efforts by the Soviet Union and Finland for the consolidation of the process of detente, strengthening of peace on the continent, implementation of the practical measures outlined by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held in the Finnish capital.

Other Activities

LD151049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1919 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 14 May (TASS)--Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet Government delegation that has come to Finland to take part in the ceremony marking the commissioning of the Lovisa-2 nuclear power station, visited one of Finland's biggest shipyards, Valmet, this afternoon.

Ahti Karjalainen, the chairman of the Finnish section of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Soviet Government delegation in Finland.

DOWNING OF ISRAELI PLANE OVER LEBANON REPORTED

LD141728 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 May, TASS--SANA agency has reported a statement by an official military spokesman saying that an Israeli spy plane was flying over the positions of Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon in the area of Al-Biqa' this morning. The Syrian troops shot it down not far from the As-Sultan village in the south of the Al-Biqa' area. The wreckage of the plane was also found there.

ISRAEL USING MISSILE ISSUE FOR 'NEW AGGRESSION'

LD150942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 May 81

[Correspondent Vladimir Belikov dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] The Arab press, evaluating the present situation in the Near East, considers that it is in a state between war and peace. The point of departure for the escalation of tension in the region has been a deliberate provocation by Israel! On 28 April in the Al-Biqa' valley Israeli airplanes shot down two helicopters of the Syrian Army under the inter-Arab forces which are maintaining peace in Lebanon.

In response, the command of the inter-Arab forces deployed antiaircraft missiles in the Al-Biqa' valley. This legal step which was taken in self-defense has caused a fit of hysteria in Israel. The head of government, Begin, and other officials do not cease to repeat that Israel will not stand for the presence of the missiles and to threaten Syria with military action.

Apart from the situation in the Near East, which is ready to explode, there is this to add to it: Israel is trying to make use of the story of the missiles, which were the result of its own actions, as grounds for new aggression. This was stated by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on Monday.

The conviction that in unleashing an anti-Syrian campaign Tel Aviv is acting with the knowledge and encouragement of Washington has been expressed in local political circles from the very beginning. The trip of Philip Habib, special envoy of the U.S. President, to Lebanon, Syria and Israel has strengthened this conviction. Having put on the garb of a peacemaker, the Washington emissary nevertheless put pressure not on the rampant aggressor, but on its victims.

In Damascus Habib demanded the withdrawal of Syrian missiles from Al-Biqa'. As the PLO Executive Committee has pointed out, the United States is trying to force on Syria conditions put forward by Israel. This fact says much about the position of the peacemaker from Washington. As the U.S. television network ABC has reported, if the Habib mission fails, the Reagan administration intends to give the green light for Israeli military action against Syria. However, the Syrian Government is rejecting the pressure and blackmail from Israel and the United States.

Syria refused to accept the demands of the White House messenger to withdraw the missiles. President al-Asad stated that the Syrian people and its armed forces are filled with determination to give a fitting response to any aggressive action by Israel.

VISITING SYRIAN CULTURE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

JN150906 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (SANA)--The first meeting was held here yesterday between the Syrian cultural delegation under Culture Minister Mrs Najah al-'Attar and the Soviet side under Soviet Minister of Culture Peter Demichev.

During the meeting, Dr Najah al-'Attar reviewed bilateral relations in the fields of culture and the arts, affirming Syria's determination to strengthen and expand the scopes of these relations.

The culture minister discussed the significance and importance of the Syrian cultural week to be opened in Moscow, citing Syria's great achievements in the various fields of art and culture despite the great burdens being shouldered as a result of our battle with imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

The Syrian minister praised the Soviet Union's friendship and support for Arab struggle and Syrian steadfastness in the face of confrontation with the Camp David accords and the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

On the crisis fabricated by the United States and Israel, she said that the Syrian forces have the right to locate their arms wherever these forces are. She pointed out that through the uproar, (?Israel) wants to guarantee security for its planes to attack Lebanon.

She affirmed that Syria, whose forces enjoy a legitimate right to be in Lebanon to defend its security and unity, cannot be intimidated by Israel's threats and military provocations.

The Soviet culture minister then spoke, affirming support for Syria's stand and its strong steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and Zionist maneuvers and schemes in the Arab region, particularly in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] by President Hafiz al-Asad's firm stand on this crisis, adding that the Soviet Union and all the world's free, progressive and [word indistinct] elements support and back Syria.

The Soviet minister also discussed the cultural relations between the two friendly states and (?expressed the Soviet Union's desire) to promote these relations in the fields of art and culture.

The Syrian cultural delegation under Dr Najah al-'Attar recently arrived in Moscow to attend the opening of the Syrian cultural week. The visit is also for the purpose of bolstering and expanding cultural exchange between the two friendly states.

Demichev Expresses Support

JN142334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow--During his meeting with Syrian Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar in Moscow yesterday [14 May], Soviet Minister of Culture Peter Demichev stressed that the Soviet Union supports Syria's stand and its strong steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and Zionist maneuvers and schemes in the Arab region, particularly in Lebanon.

The Soviet minister said that Syria has every legal and human right to defend Lebanon against the Zionist aggression. He also said that his country and all the forces of freedom, progress and peace in the world support Syria and stand by its side.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD151034 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--A Soviet-Syrian intergovernmental agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic was signed here today. The document was signed for the Soviet side by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vladimir Mordvinov, for the Syrian side--First Deputy Minister of Planning Hamid Mir'i.

The agreement envisages the construction on Syria's territory with the assistance of Soviet specialists of two new railway lines with a total length of more than 250 km, further development of cooperation in hydropower construction work and agriculture. The USSR expressed readiness to continue helping the friendly Arab country in training national Syrian cadres of engineers and experts in industry.

The documents that were signed today fully reflect the essence of mutual relations between our peoples' comradeship and mutual understanding," [quotation mark as received] a TASS correspondent has been told by Hamid Mir'i. "We have laid one more stone into the big edifice which now constitutes the mainstay of our cooperation with the Soviet Union".

"The agreement will enable us to cover the entire territory of Syria by railways, most up-to-date and important for the national economy," said the head of the Syrian delegation. "We are grateful to our Soviet friends for their profound contribution for the establishment of the transport infrastructure of the Syrian Arab Republic, let alone the USSR's assistance in the construction of numerous oil extracting and chemical industry enterprises, erection of land reclamation and irrigation systems".

"Prospects of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic are vast", Hamid Mir'i stressed, in conclusion. "We are confident that the agreement will promote development of this cooperation in other spheres essential for raising the wellbeing of the Syrian people."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGOLESE DELEGATION VISIT

Tikhonov at Moscow Sendoff

LD142110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1221 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS)--Today Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Leningrad at the head of the party and state delegation. He is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of the Congo and the USSR, D. Sassou-Nguesso and members of the delegation were seen off at the steps of the aircraft by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests were also seen off by USSR Ministers Timofey Guzhenko, Vladimir Kamentsev and Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, and by Nikolay Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union; Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; USSR Deputy Ministers Sergey Pavlov and Nikita Ryzhov; Aleksandr Baranov, first deputy director general of TASS; Vasiliy Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Veniamin Likhachev, and Dmitriy Nikiforov, chiefs of departments of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The send-off party also included the heads of diplomatic representations of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, employees of the People's Republic of the Congo Embassy in the USSR, Congolese students studying in Soviet higher education establishments and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

An honor guard of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces, the army, air force and navy, was drawn up on the airfield. The state anthems of the two countries were played.

Leonid Brezhnev and Denis Sassou-Nguesso reviewed the line of Soviet servicemen.

The festive departure ceremony was completed with a marchpast by the honor guard.

Accompanying the delegation on their trip are Kurban Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy USSR Minister Alla Shaposhnikova; USSR Ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo Sergey Kuznetsov, and also Jacob Okanza, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo to the USSR.

While in Moscow Denis Sassou-Nguesso took part in a meeting of Soviet public representatives devoted to the formation of a USSR-Congo friendship society in our country. The speakers noted that the creation of this society in the USSR is further evidence of the solidarity of the Soviet people with the friendly people in the struggle for the revolutionary renewal of the world and for the total elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa. The new friendship society will promote a deepening of mutual understanding between the people of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo and the further development of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was addressed by Denis Sassou-Nguesso. We are pleased to state, he said, that the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people are supporting the efforts of our republic, which is proceeding along a path of socialist orientation, and that they are making their very valuable contribution to success in building a new society in the People's Republic of Congo. The treaty of friendship and cooperation which has been signed between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo is fresh confirmation of the durability of our friendship ties and strengthens our confidence in the fact that liberated peoples may proceed toward socialism with the help of an already victorious proletariat, thanks to the support of the socialist system and the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the new peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Brezhnev, Denis Sassou-Nguesso voiced support for them.

Kurban Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials took part in the meeting.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD141146 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Leningrad, 14 May, TASS--Leningrad welcomed with flowers and a warm spring sun the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo which arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today. The delegation is led by the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The delegation arrived in Leningrad, the city where the Great October Socialist Revolution was accomplished in 1917, as part of the official friendly visit of the delegation to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

At Pulkovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of the Congo, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, and streamers in French and Russian the speakers were cordially welcomed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, Grigoriy Romanov, the mayor of Leningrad, Lev Zaykov and the heads of party and local government organizations, and representatives of the working people of the city.

Upon arrival in Leningrad the delegation visited the Piscarev Memorial Cemetery where about half a million citizens and servicemen, who died during the Second World War, are buried. Denis Sassou-Nguesso laid a wreath of scarlet carnations on the monument to the motherland. The national anthem of the People's Republic of the Congo was played. There was a ceremonial march-past of a guard of honour from the Leningrad garrison on the field of the memorial complex. The Congolese delegation laid flowers on the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

The three-day programme of the Leningrad tour includes visits to historical places connected with the revolutionary activities of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state V.I. Lenin, to industrial enterprises, museums and theatres of the city. The Congolese delegation will meet with the heads of party and local government organisations of Leningrad.

PONOMAREV ON IMPERIALIST 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION'

LD141736 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--"Imperialism is intensifying psychological warfare and multiplying acts of ideological subversion without shrinking from any means," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed. He spoke today at a meeting on the occasion of the presentation of the order of Red Banner of Labour to the Moscow Publishing House "Progress." "The main goal of the imperialists and their henchmen is one, that of diverting the eyes and thoughts of people from socialism, from the new, truly humane and progressive world which is going to replace the old world," Boris Ponomarev went on to say. "All slander, both erstwhile and new, on socialism should be countered with the great truth about the socialist way of life, about the foreign and domestic policies of the USSR and about the historical achievements of the Soviet people."

"At a time when our class opponents are seeking to deal the chief blow at Marxist-Leninist teaching," Boris Ponomarev said, "it is especially important to publish in foreign languages works by Marx, Engels and Lenin and topical works devoted to Marxism-Leninism, to its creative development and to its application in practice, and to meet as fully as possible the demand of foreign readers for these works. During the tenth five-year-period alone "Progress" turned out over 1,500 titles of works by Marx, Engles and Lenin in 35 languages in the total print of about 20 million copies." "Despite all barriers raised by the opponents of detente, we consistently advocate the expansion of contacts in the field of culture, in particular, in book publishing," Boris Ponomarev stressed. He recalled that over 2,000 titles of books by foreign authors are translated in the USSR every year. Since the Helsinki conference their total print has grown from 80 million to 120 million copies a year.

DINKOV APPOINTED NEW GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD131625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov USSR minister of the gas industry.

TURKMEN KGB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DIES 'SUDDENLY' 2 MAY

LD141345 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 5 May publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Boris Andreyevich Vinokurov, which begins: "Maj Gen Boris Andreyevich Vinokurov, member of the CPSU since 1948 and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR KGB, died suddenly on 2 May 1981 in his 57th year.

"Boris Andreyevich Vinokurov was born 4 November 1924 in Korov City."

The signatories include Turkmen CP First Secretary M.G. Gapurov.

KISELEV ATTENDS MEETING ON HEALTH IN MINSK

LD142148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Problems on the further development of fundamental research in medicine are being discussed at a joint session of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, the Belorussian Academy of Science, and the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Health which has opened in Minsk. Twenty Belorussian institutions are engaged in research on specific problems in various fields of medicine. Many of the scientists' works have enriched medical practice and made it possible to improve the efficiency of preventive work among the population. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the medical specialists' meeting.

AMALGAMATION ALONE DOES NOT MAKE GOOD MANAGEMENT

LD150815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Production Associations"]

[Text] Among the package of measures aimed at further improving the economic mechanism, the 26th CPSU Congress advanced to the front rank a measure aimed at continuous improvement of the organizational structure of the management, style and method of the leadership of the economy. Since they constitute the basic framework for the country's economic and social development, it is planned to improve the organizational structures in a well-planned way and to enhance the work efficiency of production and industrial associations on the basis of further concentration, production sharing and specialization.

There are now over 4,000 production and science-and-production associations operating in industry, producing nearly 50 percent of all industrial output. The experience of such advanced associations as Zil, Melz, Lomo, Vaz, Elektrosila, Uralmash and others attest that production develops much more quickly, product quality improves and material and labor resources are used more efficiently in large complexes.

If any neighboring enterprises, linked technologically by the output of the end product, are united in one complex, it is easier to establish a precise working rhythm and to create good conditions for specialization by plants in the mass production of the semifinished materials and subassemblies necessary for the whole association. The greater material and financial potential of major complexes also makes it possible to modernize production processes faster on a new technical basis and to solve social issues more efficiently. It is easier for large associations to establish direct long-term ties with neighboring plants and to fulfill all orders successfully.

Meanwhile, questions of intensifying production and increasing its efficiency are still not being regarded as of paramount importance in all sectors when creating associations. At one time certain associations were set up hastily and on formal bases--simply because the plants were located in one city and were under the direction of one ministry. Formations of this kind, with bad technological links, do not make it possible to use the advantages of production concentration and specialization fully. Another failing is the desire of the leaders of even minor enterprises to preserve at all costs the attributes of independence when entering into an association. About 18,000 enterprises have joined the association system at present, but 42 percent of them have remained legally independent. This, of course hinders the development of internal cooperativized links and holds back the cutting back of the management apparatus.

It is already clear now that many small associations have been created in a number of sectors. For example, 40 production and science-and-production associations comprising 77 enterprises have been formed in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. The associations include only two or even one plant each. With such an approach to the matter the management apparatus increases and it is hard to expect great improvements in increasing the efficiency and quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism, adopted in July 1979, envisages completing the formation of production associations as the main autonomous financing link of industry in the next 2-3 years. Less and less time remains until this deadline elapses.

Now that the time for experiments in this matter is over and the accumulated experience has shown the great advantages of the two-and three-link system of administration, the important economic-political work must be performed more energetically and consistently. The main point in this work is to observe not departmental but state interests and to steer toward production intensification.

"It is impossible to adapt the living, developing organism of economic management to fixed, habitual forms," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "On the contrary, the forms must be brought into line with the changing economic tasks."

When carrying out production concentration it is important to formulate projects for the development of associations and to put them into practice according to plan in every sector and in all the complexes already set up. Collecting enterprises under unified leadership is only the beginning. The structure of management must be improved continuously and in a well-planned way. Every ministry must include measures on the development of associations in the draft 5-year plan.

The formation of an efficient system of economic management on a sector and countrywide scale requires precise organization of matters at all levels. In the main it is sector ministries which are engaged in creating new associations and developing those now in operation. The study and analysis of the best experience and intersector exchange of that experience have still not been properly set in motion. The associations require great attention from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and other departments.

It is advisable to formulate a long-term program for creating and developing associations across the country as a whole in light of the 26th party congress decisions. When doing this it is important to take account not only of the sector but also of the territorial aspects of concentration and specialization and to set specific deadlines for carrying out work, the extent of the resources for implementing it and the expected effect.

It is well known that in addition to the primary link of production, all-union and republican industrial associations--the intermediate autonomous financing link of management--are being created in our industrial sectors. In some sectors they are operating inefficiently at present. On the other hand, the automotive industry's experience shows that it is more expedient to subordinate major production associations directly to the ministry. Such a two-link system of management is more rational and economic.

When solving the tasks of improving management in light of the 26th CPSU Congress instructions, the party organizations of ministries and production associations are required to call more strictly to account those leaders who stubbornly cling to old forms of production leadership and who have neglected this work. At the same time the best experience must be supported in every way. The improvement of the economic mechanism is a powerful reserve for increasing production efficiency and for the rapid switching of the economy onto the path of intensification.

CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING, FODDER CROP HARVESTING

LD141400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 11 May spring crops occupied 56 million hectares. Wheat is sown on almost 6.5 million hectares. The time for sowing this has arrived in the main regions where this crop is cultivated. Sowing of groats, rice and sugar beet is continuing in the south of the country. Work on sunflower plantations is lagging a little, but at the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray, (Kabardar-Balkar) and (Lakmykia) have already overfulfilled the plan for sowing this crop. Sowing of cotton has been successfully completed in the country: New strains of this crop have been introduced, whose fibre has high technological qualities. With every day increasing reports come in of the start of harvest of fodder crop. The cutting of rape, alfalfa and winter grasses has started on farms in the North Caucasus, where a good harvest of early fodder crops has been gained.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12-14 MAY

LD150534 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-14 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 May

In the Chelyabinskaya Oblast the sowing of wheat is underway on a massive scale. There are now 700 mechanized complexes working on the fields. They intend to sow almost 2 million hectares in optimum time. Sowing in Kurganskaya Oblast is proceeding twice as fast as last year. Success is facilitated by the progressive organization of work and the efficient use of technology. The fieldwork is being done by the progressive cyclic flow method [potocho-tsiklovay metod]. In the Pavlodarskaya Oblast sowing of millet has begun. Every year 250,000 hectares are set aside for sowing millet. Sowing of millet has also begun in Aktyubinskaya, Kustanayskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. (2300 GMT)

13 May

Omskaya Oblast: Wheat has been sown on the first thousands of hectares. Almost 1.5 million hectares will be sown with this crop this year. Tselinogradskaya Oblast: Grains are to be sown on more than 3 million hectares in 8-10 workdays. Checks are being made on sowing readiness. Tadzhikistan has completed the sowing of cotton. The plan is to pick 915,000 tons of raw cotton this year. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops is moving faster than last year in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. Wheat, barley, millet and other cereals occupy more than half the spring crop area. Wheat has been shown on 100,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast, which is one tenth of the area. (0600 GMT)

The agricultural machine operators of our most northern farming oblast, Arkhangelskaya, have started sowing spring crops. Spring crops now occupy 27.5 million hectares in the RFSFR. (1500 GMT)

14 May

Mass sowing is underway on Kazakhstan's virgin lands. Sowing of spring wheat is on over 15 million hectares. Sowing of sugar beet ends in Tamboskaya Oblast. It occupies 120 million hectares. Grasses have been cut on half the area in Uzbekistan allotted to alfalfa. About 1 million tons have been procured for haylage. (0400 GMT)

Machine operators in the southern regions of Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts of Kazakhstan are today carrying out selective sowing. Farmers in the northern oblasts of the republic are to sow grain crops on about 16,000,000 hectares. Sowing of millet, buckwheat and other tubers is to be increased. (0600 GMT)

Farms in Saratovskaya Oblast have fulfilled more than half their plan. Spring crops have been sown on 2.2 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

In the Ukraine the mass sowing of buckwheat has begun. The republic has the largest area sown to buckwheat in the country. This year the area laid to this crop will be increased by a third in comparison with the beginning of the 10th 5-year period. The introduction of more productive varieties of buckwheat will help to raise the yield. This year the Ukrainian growers plan to sell more than 2 million quintals to the state. (1300 GMT)

SOWING PROGRESS, CURRENT FARMING TASKS REPORTED

LD141305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 81 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Summons of the May Field"]

[Text] In many of the country's agricultural areas it became warmer last week and the front of sowing work extended appreciably northward--by 800 km along the Volga, for example, but on average by 300 km. The farms of Novgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kirovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, and of Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays have begun sowing. Here it must be noted that in the eastern regions they are now sowing grasses and fodder crops and the grain crops will be sown at the best possible time--in mid-May.

At the same time it was rather cool in the Baltic area, in southeastern Belorussia, in most oblasts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus. Here conditions were essentially the same as in the previous week. It is true that recently it has grown warm again in the North Caucasus and also in western Siberia--following some slight cool spells.

There was a lot of rain--sometimes accompanied by snow. There were downpours in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In eastern Siberia a thin snow covering returned. Though the rain in the Orenburg area and Kazakhstan, for example, is now, so to speak, "working" for the harvest, in the Non-Chernozem Zone it is making an already difficult situation more complicated. The soil here is saturated. Moreover, because considerable areas intended for overwinter fallow were left unplowed following last year's inclement fall, the volume of spring work is, of course, greater. Some years Vladimirskaya Oblast, for example, finished the sowing of grain crops by mid-May, whereas this year the sowing of these has been completed on less than 10 percent of the area assigned to these crops. But the pace of sowing in Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts is considerably faster than last year. Such are the discrepancies in just one region! Farmers of the Non-Chernozem Zone now need to be fully prepared for work and display the utmost prudence.

Farmers have complex and varied tasks to resolve in the current changeable spring. Everything must be taken into account. Adjustments must be made to work plans and manpower must be correctly oriented. In a whole series of major farming areas the sowing is not proceeding as is usual--as a continuous smooth flow--but, if it is possible to describe it thus, in fits and starts. The "gaps" of fine weather and every clement hour must be utilized. It must be said that most farms have "attuned themselves" skillfully to this situation and are operating flexibly and decisively, sowing whenever possible, rapidly and, of course, without sacrificing quality.

This is why last week despite all the weather upsets, spring crops were sown on a million hectares, which is twice as much as the previous week, and grain and pulse crops were sown on 5.2 million hectares as against 2.4 million the week before. By Monday 4 May throughout the country as a whole, spring crops had been sown on 35.1 million hectares, grain and pulse crops (excepting corn) on 18.3 million hectares and grain corn on 998,999 hectares. This is rather less than last year. But specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are not as yet expressing concern. In southern graingrowing areas grain crops were sown within the optimum deadlines and a sharp acceleration of the sowing work is expected in the next few days in other regions.

Sunflowers now occupy 2 million hectares, sugar beet 2.4 million hectares, cotton 3 million, flax 328,000, potatoes 758,000 and vegetables 548,000 hectares. This either matches or is ahead of last year's rates.

Over large areas the soil is approaching the proper condition for the sowing of sunflowers and corn for grain--this is the shock work front for the next few days.

It is almost time for the sowing of buckwheat and millet. In recent years attention to the cultivation of these crops has slackened in many areas. Farm managers call these crops "troublesome." But nothing at all grows without some trouble. But if we talk of the profitability of buckwheat, with skillfull cultivation (which, it is true, requires skill) it brings farmers considerable profits. This spring with its well-moistened soil is creating favorable opportunities to expand the sowing of these valuable crops.

Of the events which have occurred on the grainfields just recently we must note the completion of the sowing in Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and in Rostovskaya Oblast. This was done more rapidly than last year.

The farms of the North Caucasus are moreover actively tending winter crops. In the Stavropol region, for example, the top dressing of the shoots of tillered wheat and barley has been completed. This was done in the most favorable time for the formation of the harvest on land watered by the early spring rains. On an extensive area of 250,000 hectares granulated fertilizer has been applied direct to the roots. As shown by the practice of leading farms, this method ensures the maximum additional yield.

The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray have planned to sell to the state for the most part strong and valuable strains of wheat during the forthcoming harvest period. On the advice of scientists they are again top dressing about 350,000 hectares of land with nitrogenous fertilizers--with the help of aircraft during the flowering of the ears and as the grain begins to form. This will enable not only to increase the yield but also to increase the grain's gluten content.

In the Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan, the moisture-retention work is in full swing. There was little snow in the winter. This caused concern. But April brought its welcome rains and now it is important not to let this moisture escape. Units equipped with harrows selected from among those which are not conducive to erosion are working around the clock. The republic's farmers, responding to the 26th congress decisions, are fully determined to augment the successes achieved in the last 5-year period, to produce 28-29 million tons of grain and to exceed the plan for its sale to the state.

The fodder fields requires no less attention than the grain fields. Fodder crops occupy a substantial place in the sowing structure--in some places up to 50 percent. In a number of regions there are also extensive natural meadows and pastures. In a word, farms are not without the potential for providing livestock with a good ration. But this potential is quite often poorly exploited. On many farms the method for procuring fodder is imperfect. Even a good harvest of grasses and other crops is by no means a guarantee that livestock will be provided with enough of everything. On some farms the method of harvesting and storing grasses, silage corn and root crops is still far from perfect. The standard of the fodder when analyzed often proves to be low. Much fodder is still being used without being correctly prepared.

But there is also another side to the question. For instance, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Donetskaya Oblast, which incidentally carry out livestock raising quite well, procured so much fodder last year that, according to specialists' calculations, the productivity of the dairy herd should have been sharply raised. However this did not happen, and not because people worked badly or because proper production methods were not observed. Quite simply the fodder was not right, as they say. It did not contain enough protein and certain other components. This does not only occur in this oblast. It means the sowing structure must be changed in order to ensure the abundant cultivation of pulse crops above all. This is now being done in many regions.

May is a month of very intense work. In the remaining days it is necessary essentially to complete the sowing of all crops everywhere and to organize the summer care of livestock well, while at the end of the month haymaking will begin in some places. It is essential to be ready for all this work and to cope with it honorably. The May field summons us to labor busily and dexterously.

CPSU, STATE RESOLUTION ON CENTRAL-CHERNOZEM REGION

LD150915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report on Central-Chernozem agriculture resolution: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of Agriculture in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region."

The resolution notes that party, soviet and agricultural organs in RSFSR Central-Chernozem Region oblasts, in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the 25th party congress, the July (1978) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, have done a lot of work to strengthen the material and technical base and to develop chemicalization, land reclamation and comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and have achieved an increase in production and sales to the state of farming and livestock products.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in order to make more effective use of the favorable natural and economic conditions of the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region to further increase production of grain, sugar beet, sunflowers, meat, milk and other agricultural products, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers set as a priority task for USSR and RSFSR ministers and departments and party, soviet and agricultural organs in oblasts of the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region the accelerated development of the region's agriculture and its all-round intensification on the basis of introducing the achievements of agricultural science and leading practice, chemicalization, land reclamation and comprehensive mechanization of production, the more rational utilization of land, material and technical resources and manpower and production specialization and concentration. The efforts of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and all agricultural workers in the region must be focused on the fuller utilization of existing reserves and potential for increasing production of farming and livestock products.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and local organs in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts are to ensure, in 1981-85, that kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises:

--Elaborate and introduce a comprehensive program for improving land fertility on the basis of a scientifically substantiated system of farming, improving the use of organic and mineral fertilizers and introducing a system of measures to protect soil against water and wind erosion;

--Implement a complex of measures to further increase yields and gross harvests of grain and to fulfill and overfulfill plans for sales to the state; ensuring in 1981 a considerable increase in production and the unconditional fulfillment by all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the set plans for sales to the state of grain from groat and pulse crops and for the improvement of its quality;

--Make the switch by and large to progressive industrial techniques of corn, sunflower and sugar beet cultivation;

--Apply over 170 million tons of organic fertilizers to agricultural crops, apply phosphate fertilizers over an area of 415,000 hectares, lime on the acid soils--815,000 hectares--and treat alkali soils with gypsum over an area of 25,000 hectares.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, in the plan for 1981-85, is to envisage state capital investments of up to R460 million for the reclamation of land and its agricultural development in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region. Some 130,000 hectares of irrigated land and 115 km of agricultural water pipes are to be commissioned. Work is to be done to modernize, overhaul and reorganize irrigation systems and increase the water supply to them, while land which does not require drainage is to be improved.

The construction of the Tambovskoye reservoir on the Lesnoy Tambov River in Tambovskaya Oblast is to be ensured in 1982-85 as are the planning and start of construction of the Savalskaya irrigation system in Voronezhskaya Oblast whose purpose is to irrigate land and supply agriculture, public utilities and other national economic sectors with water.

The USSR Ministry of Geology is instructed to carry out in the 11th 5-Year Plan period a search for and survey of subterranean waters for land irrigation. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are ordered to elaborate and approve in 1982-84 schemes for the development of land reclamation and agricultural water supply in each of the zone's oblasts up to the year 2000. Measures have been outlined to ensure the construction of production-base facilities for water resources organizations and to supply them with highly productive specialized technology and equipment. When elaborating plans the USSR Gosplan is instructed to appoint the contract organizations for the construction of the aforementioned facilities.

The USSR State Committee for Forestry and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are to ensure that work is carried out in 1981-85 in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region, using funds allocated for forestry, on the stabilization [zakrepleniye] and afforestation of steep slopes, ravines and gullies over an area of 12,500 hectares and the creation of tree belts in ravines and gullies and tree plantations on sand, plain and other unproductive agricultural land and on the banks of rivers over an area of 22,000 hectares. In this connection the USSR Gosplan is to envisage in the draft plan for those years the allocation of the requisite number of tractors, trucks, mobile workshops and excavators to the USSR State Committee for Forestry for carrying out the above-mentioned work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers saw fit to extend to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region, beginning in 1981, the procedure, laid down by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, whereby the cultivation of reclaimed land is financed by the state budget.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resrouces and local organs are to ensure in the Central-Chernozem Region:

--A further increase in the output of livestock products, especially meat and milk, primarily by increasing productivity and using intensive methods of raising and fattening livestock and poultry;

--The creation of the requisite number of specialized farms and interfarm enterprises for raising and fattening cattle and the strengthening of their material and technical base so that by 1985 all the young animals will be raised on these farms by the intensive method, on an industrial basis;

-- The elaboration and implementation of measures to improve breeding work, the organization of new and strengthening of existing pedigree stock sovkhozes and farms;

--The raising of the level of comprehensive mechanization to 60 percent and cattle farms, to 75 percent at hog farms and to 90 percent at poultry farms by 1985;

--The elaboration and implementation of measures to strengthen the livestock raising fodder base, provide livestock with high-quality, balanced feed, increase the yield from fodder crops and natural land, expand the area of irrigated land used for fodder production and introduce on a wide scale progressive fodder procurement methods.

The resolution lays down measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture in the Central-Chernozem Region. Capital investments worth a total of 7,065,000,000 are allocated for the development of the sector in the 5-year period. Volumes of construction and installation work to be carried out in 1981-85, relating to the construction of production and nonproduction facilities for the "agriculture" sector have been laid down for the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

In 1981-85 kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in the region will receive more than 5 million tons of fertilizers, 78,000 tractors, 60,000 trucks, 66,000 tractor trailers, over 26,000 grain-harvesting combines and other equipment which is considerably more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

To improve the safekeeping and utilization of equipment and mineral fertilizers in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, Selkhoztekhnika organizations and other agricultural enterprises in the region it is planned to commission repair shops, servicing centers and garages, storage facilities for mineral fertilizers and other chemicalization facilities.

The Ministry for Mineral Fertilizer Production has to construct railside depots capable of holding 7,500 tons of liquid ammonia at any one time. During the 11th 5-Year Plan 36 depots for liquid ammonia away from railroads [glubinnye sklady] will also be constructed. Cutting and shipment of peat for the region's agriculture will rise to 4 million tons.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to ensure in 1981-87 the construction and commissioning in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region of hothouse combines and mushroom complexes over an area of 11.5 hectares. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are to ensure the elaboration of technical plans for the construction of the abovementioned hothouse combines and mushroom complexes and also the provision of full sets of equipment for them.

Targets have been set for the construction and commissioning of 12 million cubic meters of silage and cured hay installations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is instructed to ensure in 1981-85, on the basis of the construction of new enterprises and expansion, modernization and retooling of existing enterprises, the commissioning of production capacities for meat, whole milk products, dried skim milk, cheese, whole milk substitutes and refrigerator capacities. It is also planned to construct elevators, enterprises for the milling and grinding and mixed feed industry and food industry and vegetable growing facilities.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and party, soviet and agricultural organs in RSFSR Central-Chernozem Region oblasts are ordered to implement a package of measures to fundamentally improve the socioeconomic living conditions of the region's rural population and provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with their full complement of highly skilled cadres.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the intention is to:

--Construct and commission in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises 3.4 million square meters of housing, general educational schools (out of capital investments for the "education" sector) for 95,000 students, preschool institutions for 47,000 children, clubs for 68,000 people and also rayon houses of culture accomodating 8,700 people.

--Modernize and construct in rural areas 10,500 km of public paved highways and farm roads. The USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant kolkhozes credit, within the framework of the long-term credit plan, for the construction of paved farm roads for a period of up to 15 years, repayments starting in the fifth year after the receipt of the loan;

--Further develop and improve consumer services, improve the standard of services and the quality of the fulfillment of orders and increase the sale of consumer services by 30-35 percent by 1985 compared with 1980. To this end to provide consumer services facilities, stores, public catering enterprises, general goods depots, vegetable and potato storage facilities, mechanically cooled cold stores and pickling and salting centers.

The USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and relevant USSR ministries and departments are instructed to list the main and branch gas lines and gas distribution stations required to supply kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region and to approve a schedule for planning and constructing the abovementioned facilities, bearing in mind an increase in the supply of gas to farms in the region.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the RSFSR Council of Ministers were set a target which involves sending, in 1981-85, some 39,000 young specialists with higher or secondary specialized education to rural areas in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region for work at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and water resources operating organizations--work relevant to their specialities.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education is instructed to implement in the 11th 5-Year Plan the construction of new schools and expansion of existing rural vocational and technical schools for 6,600 students.

The USSR Ministry of Communications and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to ensure the construction and expension in rural areas of the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region of automatic public telephone exchanges for 24,800 numbers. Work on the construction and expansion of internal telephone lines in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises will be paid for out of the republic's state capital investments under the heading "Agriculture"; kolkhozes will pay for their own.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all working people on the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and relying on assistance from the state, will do everything necessary for the accelerated comprehensive development of agriculture, will ensure high farming and livestock production growth rates and will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the country's food program.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS FIGURES

LD141413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[I. Nivin report under the rubric "Diary of Fieldwork": "The Experts Take Charge"]

[Excerpt] According to figures from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 4 May 11.8 million hectares of spring crops had been sown on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including 8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops.

Some 466,000 hectares had been sown to (refining) sugar beets.

Russia's machine operators greeted the May Day holiday in the fields, laying the foundation for the next harvest. The weather in April was not, as we know, conducive to engaging in fieldwork. But in a demonstration of skill farmers confidently overcame the difficulties and, as the saying goes, "took charge of things."

According to figures from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, in the last week--27 April through 4 May--a further 5 million hectares have been sown to spring crops, including 3.8 million hectares of grain and pulse (except corn) crops. In addition to the sowing of grain and pulse crops work is now getting underway in fields earmarked for sugar beets, potatoes, rice, grain corn and green fodder, sunflowers, flax and fodder root crops. The topdressing of winter grain crops and grasses and the amelioration of meadow and pastureland is continuing.

The peasant calendar of field operations differs from place to place. This is only natural, since spring crops are grown over an enormous area in Russia--more than 84 million hectares. Whereas the sowing campaign is currently only just gathering momentum in the Chuvashskaya ASSR, the sowing of spring crops over an area of around 2 million hectares is drawing to a close in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Sugar beets have been sown within optimum schedules over an area of 210,000 hectares. Germination is already well underway on many plantations. Sugar beet growers have begun spacing the plants. The sowing of grain corn is also drawing to a close. It is noteworthy that it has been decided to cultivate a considerable proportion of the area sown to this crop using the industrial method.

Sunflowers and soybeans are also to be grown using the new technique.

Competition among Moskovskaya Oblast agricultural workers has been launched under the slogan "Ensuring the Maximum Yield Per Hectare!" Its initiators--farmers in Leninskiy Rayon--have pledged to produce an average of not less than 50 quintals of grain per hectare in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A firm foundation has been laid for this: 29 tons of organic fertilizer have been applied for every hectare sown. In this rayon, as in the Moscow region as a whole, early feed grains and feed corn are now being sown.

Many parts of Siberia are enjoying a spell of unusually warm weather for early May, which has accelerated the "ripening" of the soil. Machine operators in Kurganskaya Oblast have driven cultivating and sowing units out into the fields a week earlier than last year. Under the conditions prevailing in Siberia, sowing a week early is no mean achievement!

SOYUZ-40 MANNED SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD141946 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--The Soyuz-40 space ship was launched in the Soviet Union at 21 hours 17 minutes Moscow time today. The space ship is piloted by an international crew: commander of the ship Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Leonid Popov and Researcher-Cosmonaut, citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania Dumitru Prunariu.

The program of the flight of the Soyuz-40 space ship provides for docking with the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4. On board the complex Cosmonauts Popov and Prunariu are to perform a number of studies and experiments together with Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh, who are working in near-terrestrial orbit since March 12, 1981.

This space flight by an international crew is being carried out in accordance with the Intercosmos program. Eight joint flights by citizens of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries have been accomplished within the framework of this program in the period since March 1978. The onboard systems of Soyuz-40 are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Popov and Prunariu are feeling well.

Course Alteration Completed

LD150950 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS--The Soyuz-40 spaceship with an international crew on board has completed ten revolutions around the earth by 13 hours of Moscow time.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu have carried out the planned operations for a check-up of the onboard systems of the spaceship. The first two-impulse long-distance manoeuvring for a rendezvous of Soyuz-40 with orbital complex Soyut-6--Soyuz-T-4 has been carried out.

The parameters of the trajectory of the Soyuz-40 spaceship after the mid-course correction are: maximum distance from the surface of the arth--307 kilometers, minimum distance--260 kilometers. The period of revolution is 90.1 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are preparing on board the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-T-4 for a link-up. The flight of both space craft is proceeding according to the pre-set programme. The cosmonauts feel well.

Romania's Olteanu Present

LD142312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1933 GMT 14 May 81

[Summary] Petr Pelekhov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome that the launch of Soyuz-40 was "attended by a party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Olteanu, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VICTORY DAY ACTIVITIES

Order of the Day

LD141621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Order of the USSR Defense Minister No 125, 9 May 1981, Moscow

Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers:

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers:

Comrade officers, generals and admirals:

Comrade army and navy veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War:

Today our motherland, the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War. As a result of the rout of the Hitlerite hordes Fascist Germany suffered a crushing defeat and accepted unconditional surrender.

This year Victory Day is being celebrated in our country in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people and the troops of the army and navy greeted the congress decisions with warm approval and are implementing them with immense creative enthusiasm.

The historic victory in the Great Patriotic War convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the invincibility of our social and state system, the superiority of the socialist economy, the life-asserting force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the monolithic friendship of the USSR peoples. The motherland will never forget the immortal exploits of its glorious defenders and the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia--all who fought selflessly for victory at the front and in the rear.

The peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition states, the fighters of the people's liberation forces and the members of the resistance movement and the antifascist struggle made a substantial contribution to the common cause of victory over the enemy.

The rout of German fascism and the subsequent rout of Japanese militarism led to the further weakening of imperialism's positions, contributed to the formation of the world socialist system and ensured the upsurge of the international workers and national liberation movement.

Thanks to the consistent and purposeful activity of the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's domestic and international position has strengthened considerably. Under the CPSU's leadership Soviet people have made new achievements in building communism. Implementing the Leninist foreign policy, the Communist Party put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress specific proposals aimed at settling the most acute international problems in the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The peace-loving course of our country and the fraternal socialist states is opposed by the aggressive circles of imperialism. Military expenditure by the United States and its NATO allies is increasing sharply. New types of mass destruction weapons are being created and military doctrines which endanger peace are being advanced. Imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the socialist community are becoming increasingly refined and perfidious. Interference in independent states' internal affairs is growing. The present Chinese leadership is aiding and abetting the reactionary imperialist forces.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are constantly concerned to strengthen the country's defense. The troops of the army and navy, utterly devoted to the Communist Party and socialist motherland, true to Lenin's behests and the glorious combat traditions and side by side with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, are keeping vigilant watch over socialism's gains and the peoples' security and are ready to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

On Victory Day I salute and congratulate the personnel of the USSR Armed Forces and all Great Patriotic War participants.

To mark the Soviet people's day of victory in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War I order:

30-volley artillery salutes at 2100 local time today in our motherland's capital, the Hero City of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, in the Hero Fortress of Brest and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverolovsk, Novosibirek, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant armed forces!

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Tolubko Comment

LD141427 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Exploit Will Live Down the Ages; Tomorrow Is Victory Holiday"]

[Excerpt] For 36 years now our people have been living and working under conditions of peace. During these years a developed socialist society has been built in the USSR and wonderful successes have been scored in developing the economy, in increasing material well-being, in strengthening the country's defense capability and in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are the main prop of peace on earth.

However, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the aggressiveness of imperialism, especially American imperialism, has increased sharply in recent years. Disregarding the lessons of history, reactionary imperialist circles are again trying to gamble on force, attempting to dictate their will to other countries' peoples and hatching plans for destroying socialism. They are mounting fierce attacks on the relaxation of international tension, stepping up the arms race and fueling and provoking hotbeds of military conflict in various regions of the world. The so-called "new nuclear strategy" adopted by Washington, and also the NATO countries' decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe represent a serious danger. Beijing is acting in concert with the imperialists. Japanese militarism is rearing its head.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and all our people, remembering the grim lessons of the last war, are doing everything to strengthen the country's defense might and its armed forces. The present generation of Soviet servicemen, the sons and grandsons of the Great Patriotic War heroes, true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people, are tirelessly improving their martial skill and persistently mastering their combat hardware and weapons and the science of winning forged in the battles for the motherland.

Developed socialism's achievements have made it possible to implement major transformations in all spheres of military matters. Our army and navy have changed radically. "A firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment, martial skill and invincible morale--that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at our party's 26th congress.

Active work has been started in the army and the navy to propagandize, study and implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the intensity of socialist competition is growing. Rallied closely around the beloved Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Soviet servicemen are always ready to fulfill their patriotic duty.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL OF AVIATION SUDETS REPORTED

LD150729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Last Respects"]

[Text] On May 8 troops of the Soviet Army and Navy and the working people of the capital paid their last respects to Marshal of Aviation Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sudets, eminent Soviet military commander and active participant in the Great Patriotic War.

The coffin containing V.A. Sudet's body lay in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army's Red Banner Hall which was decked out in black. Around the base lay wreaths from the USSR minister of defense, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The first mourners were the members of the funeral commission headed by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy minister of defense.

The honor guard comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and USSR deputy ministers of defense, generals, admirals, officers and Great Patriotic War veterans.

The last moments of farewell....To the strains of funeral music the coffin containing the body was taken out of the Red Banner Hall. The funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery.

A funeral gathering took place at Novodevichye Cemetery where Marshal of Aviation V.A. Sudets was interred.

V. PETROV ADDRESSEES GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

LD131521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 2

[Col G. Kashuba report: "The Chief Thing Is Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of progress in the fulfillment of socialist pledges by the personnel of the motorized rifle guards regiment--the initiator of the competition in the Ground Forces. Reports were delivered by Guards Lt Col V. Musiyenko, commander of the regiment, and by Guards Maj A. Tarasov, deputy commander of the regiment for political work.

It was pointed out at the Military Council session that considerable work has been done in the regiment to achieve the targets outlined. The winter training period was completed with positive results, and more attention has begun to be devoted to strengthening adherence to regulation procedure. At the same time it was pointed out that the state of organizational and political work aimed at fulfilling pledges still does not fully meet modern requirements. One of the reasons for this is that not all communist leaders in the unit are yet imbued with proper responsibility or with an understanding of the demands made on the competition initiators. Higher staffs and political organs do not always ensure the necessary control and assistance aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of combat and political training and the effectiveness of the competition. The improvement of commander training and the ensuring of the exemplariness of officers, ensigns and sergeants merit special attention.

The session was addressed by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.